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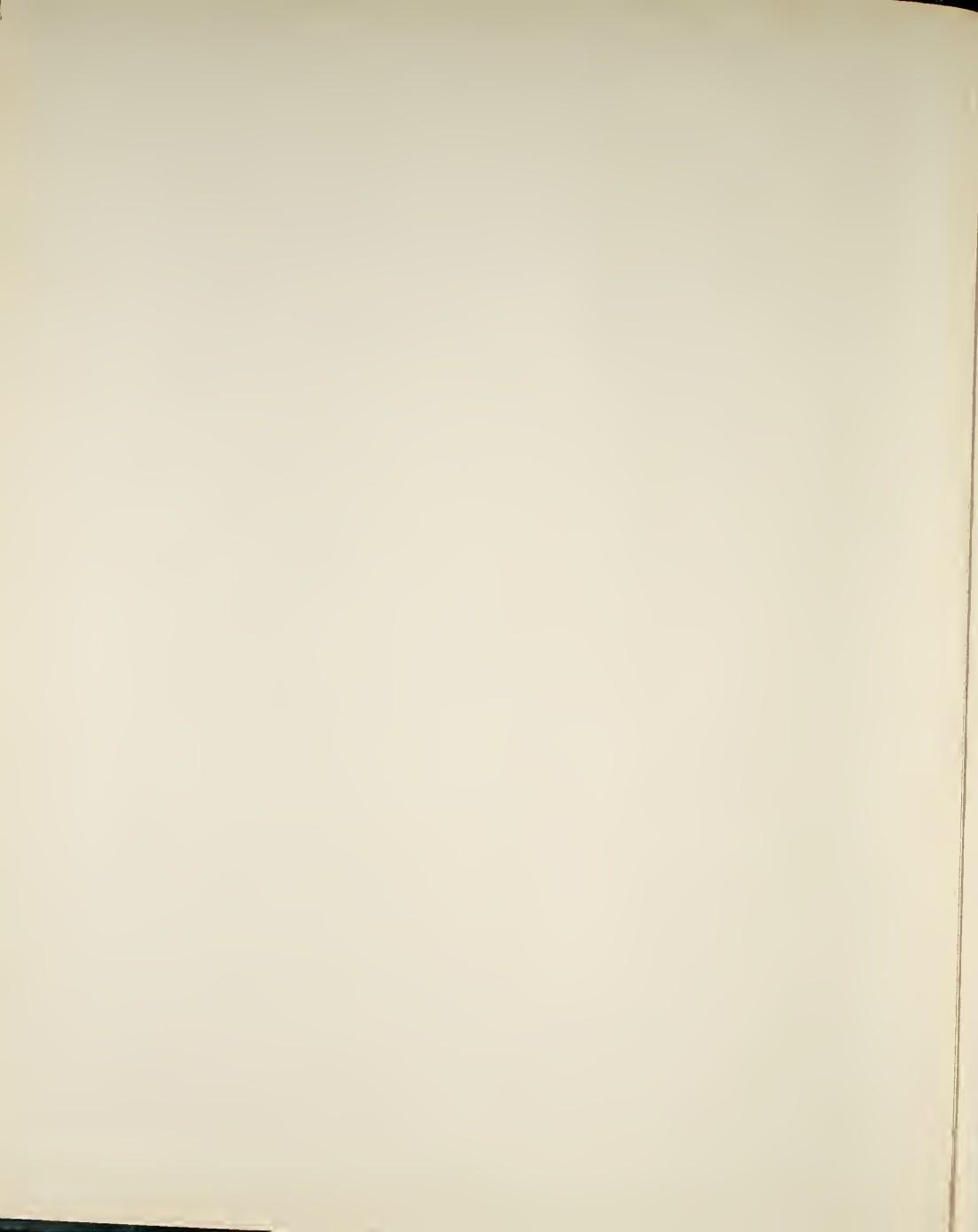
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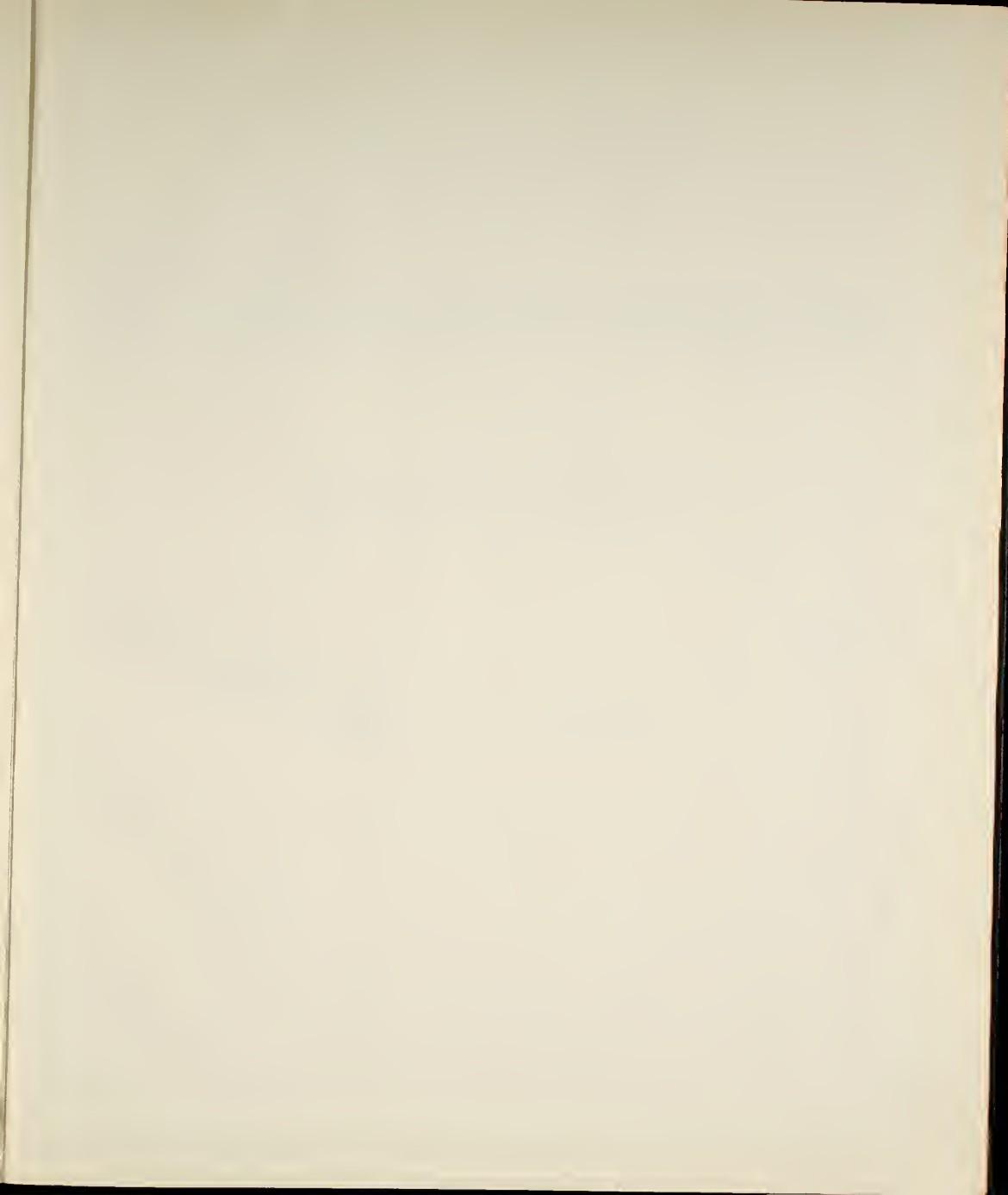
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ATLAS
AND HISTORY
OF
ANDROSCOGGIN

COUNTY,

MAINE

From actual Surveys, drawn and

PUBLISHED BY

E.O.

SANFORD EVERTS &

31 South Sixth Street,

PHILADELPHIA

1873.

E.F.SANFORD,
W.P.EVERTS.

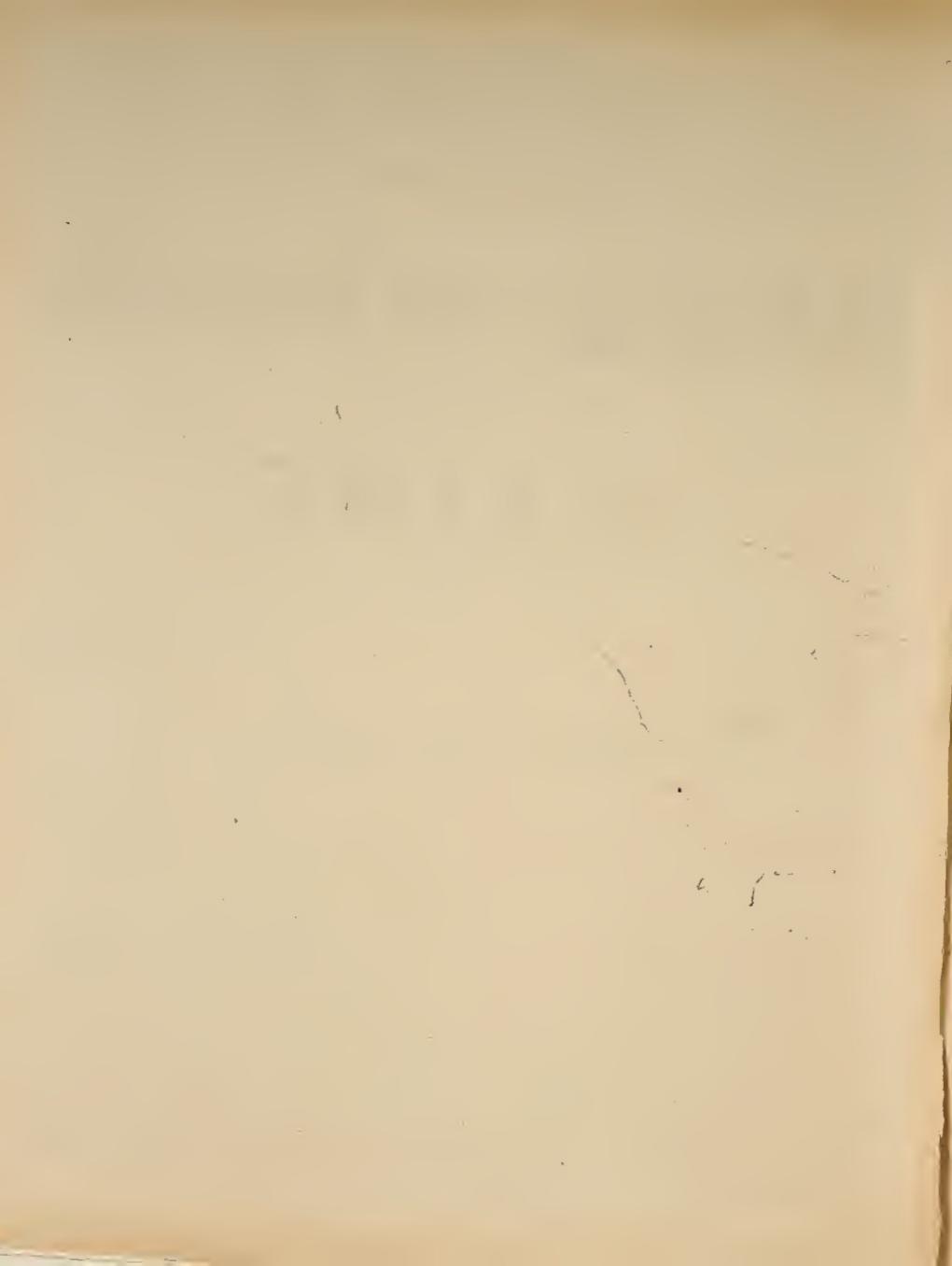
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INDEX.

TOWNS.	HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION. BY WHOM WRITTEN.	Page
AUBURN CITY	NATHANIEL FRENCH	94
DURHAM	J. H. WILLIAMS	98
EAST LIVERMORE	HAROLD GREENE	99
GREENE	Oscar P. Moore	100
LISBON	S. L. HOWARD	102
LEWISTON CITY	J. G. ELDER	104
LISBON	Asa P. Moore	108
LIVERMORE	A NATIVE OF THE TOWN	110
MINOT	S. W. SHAW	112
POLAND	J. M. LIBBY	114
TURNER	JOHN PRINCE	115
WALES	John O. FLOOD	117
WEBSTER	BEN DOLE BENTLEY, JR.	117

VILLAGES.	TOWNS IN WHICH LOCATED.	Page
EAST AUBURN	AUBURN	31
LEWISTON AND AUBURN CITIES, A Section of	LEWISTON AND AUBURN	34 & 35
" " " "	" "	38 & 39
" " " "	" "	42 & 43
" " " "	" "	46 & 47
" " " "	" "	50 & 51
" " " "	" "	54 & 55
LISBON FALLS VILLAGE	LISBON	59
LISBON PLAINS	"	63
LISBON VILLAGE	"	61
LIVERMORE FALLS	EAST LIVERMORE	21
MECHANIC VILLAGE	LIVERMORE	64
MINOT CORNER	POLAND AND MINOT	69
NORTH AUBURN	MINOT AND POLAND	72
NORTH LIVERMORE	AUBURN	16
NORTH TURNER	LIVERMORE	64
POLAND VILLAGE	TURNER	83
SABBATTUSVILLE	POLAND	72
SOUTHWEST BEND	WEBSTER, LEWISTON, AND GREENE	83
TURNER VILLAGE	DURHAM	15
WEST AUBURN	TURNER	79
WEST DURHAM	AUBURN	19
WEST MINOT	DURHAM	16
EAST LIVERMORE	MINOT	64

GENERAL HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION	Page	SUBSCRIBERS' DIRECTORY	Page
LIST OF POST OFFICES	93	GREENE	93
OUTLINE MAP OF THE COUNTY	9	LEEDS	91
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS (CITY HALL)	62	LISBON AND ITS VILLAGES	92
" (BATES' COLLEGE)	80	LIVERMORE	93
STATISTICAL TABLE	4	MINOT	93
TAXES FOR 1880	14	POLAND	92 & 93
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE STATE	6 & 7	TURNER	92
AUBURN AND ITS VILLAGES SUBSCRIBERS' DIRECTORY	92	WALES	93
DURHAM	93	WEBSTER	93
EAST LIVERMORE	93		

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

ANDROSCOGGIN CO., MAINE

*Showing the Distances in Miles and Tenths of Miles between
the principal Villages, measured on the nearest
Public Road in the County.*

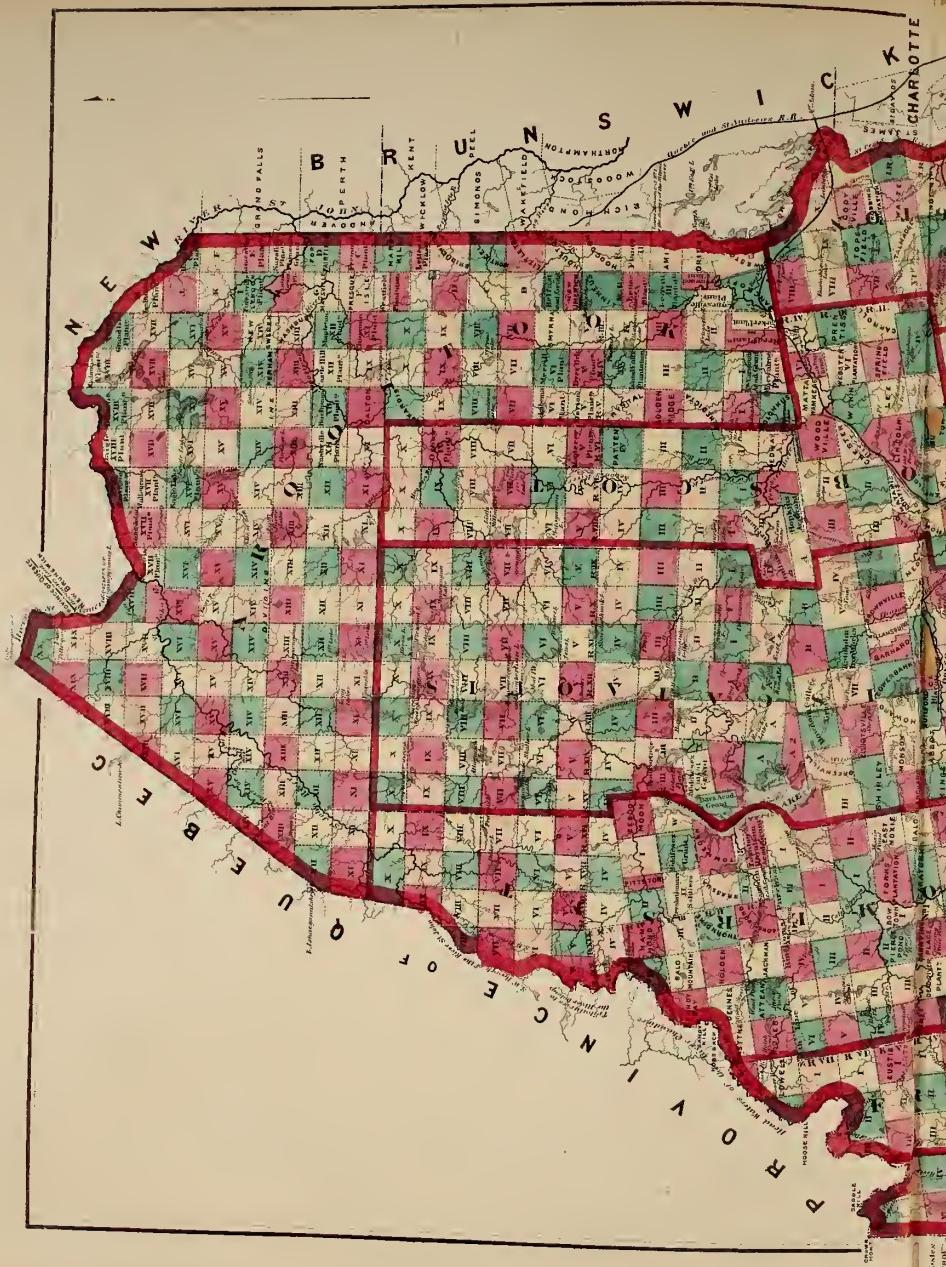
STATISTICS OF ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

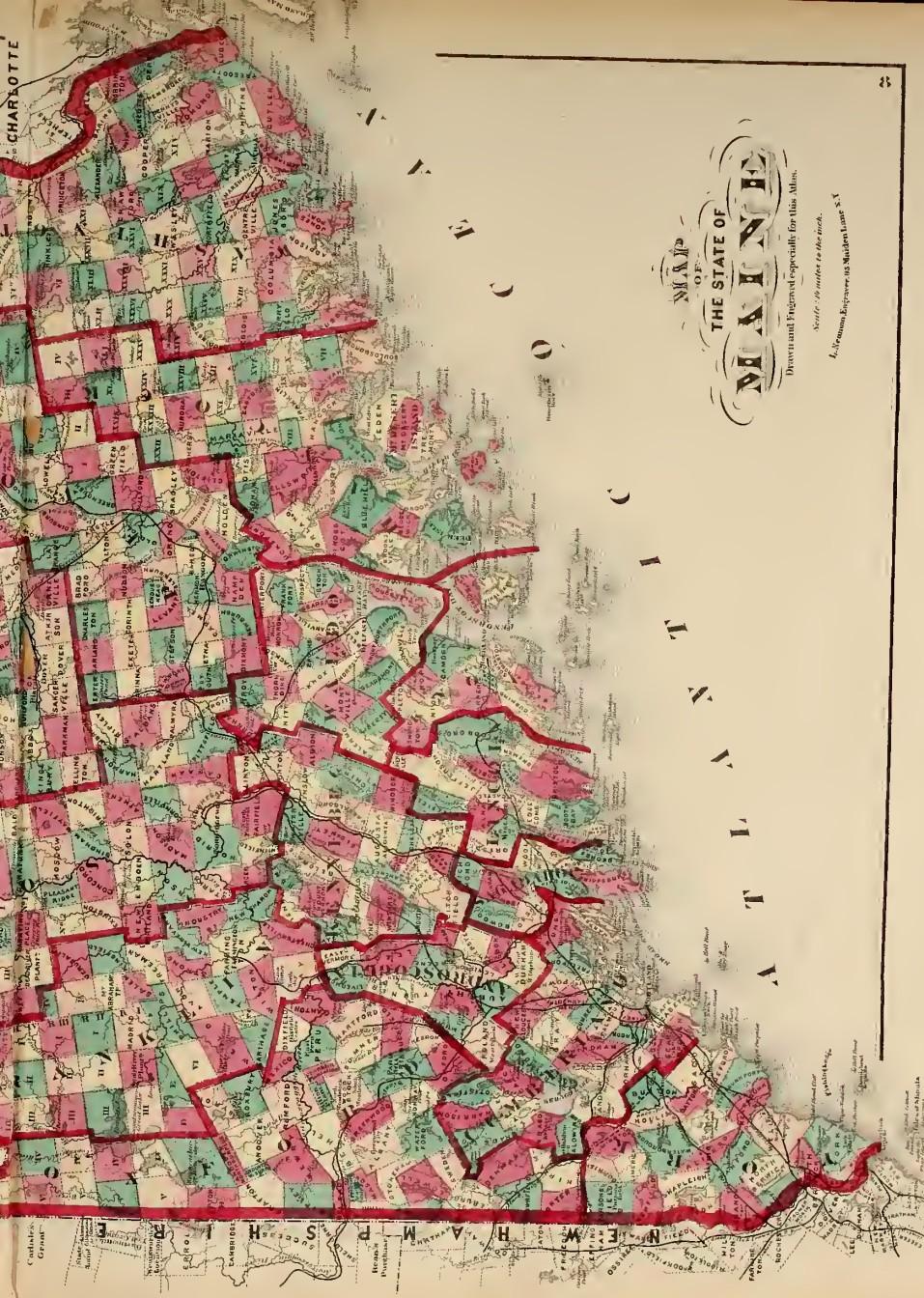
Compiled from U. S. Census of 1870, and other reliable sources.

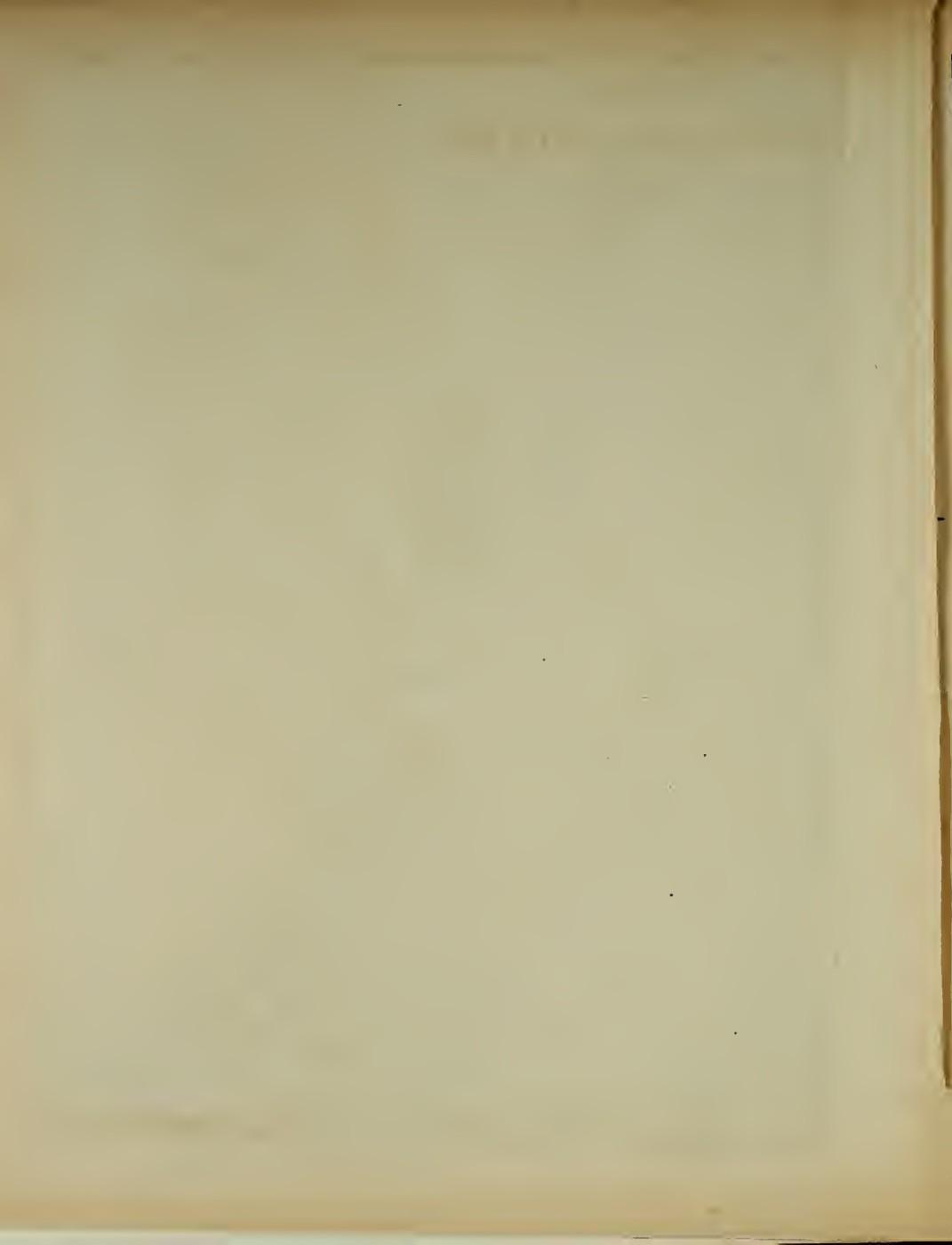
STATISTICS—Continued

LIVE STOCK.											
NAME OF TOWNS.		VALUATION OF LIVE STOCK.		LBS. OF WEAT.		DAIRY PRODUCTS.		BEEF BEEF.		VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.	
Woolen Cotton	Mixed Co.	Gold Co.	Cotton	Horses	Sheep	Lbs. of Weat.	Value of Cereals, Fruit, &c.	Lbs. Butter	Value of Butter	Bushels of Corn	Bushels of Potash,Manure &c.
Auburn	343	1183	724	57		\$156,230	5,632	83,474	56,940	4,971	131,089
East Livermore	271	533	3119	176	69,480	4,184	992	51,063	4,290	3,296	9,317
Leeds	158	358	376	183	57,490	1,101	1,487	24,303	3,569	3,297	5,669
Lisbon	214	643	411	495	78,931	3,449	5,024	38,489	4,779	5,766	9,396
Livermore	217	624	476	299	93,449	5,024	3,411	35,175	25,649	4,679	12,757
Paradise	416	364	233	23	97,282	1,813	2,488	4,282	3,295	12,173	8,832
Patterson	244	611	611	209	92,389	1,556	1,750	35,600	1,994	2,945	5,525
Portola	178	514	514	455	67,881	3,163	1,651	37,450	55,555	3,368	3,945
Tarver	321	926	558	338	168,335	1,569	5,322	21,399	6,075	8,024	12,949
Wades	147	967	789	496	164,111	7,014	6,943	16,843	12,538	4,372	1,572
Weber	166	292	255	104	44,592	2,301	1,300	2,475	4,269	4,907	4,863
Webster	363	372	160	48,060	3,050	2,160	31,860	679	6,212	16,118	46,820
	3002	7905	9345	3680	\$1,171,250	47,961	\$50,426	556,362	17,225	2,662	45,137
										1,371	3,007
										550	1,491
										550	3,632



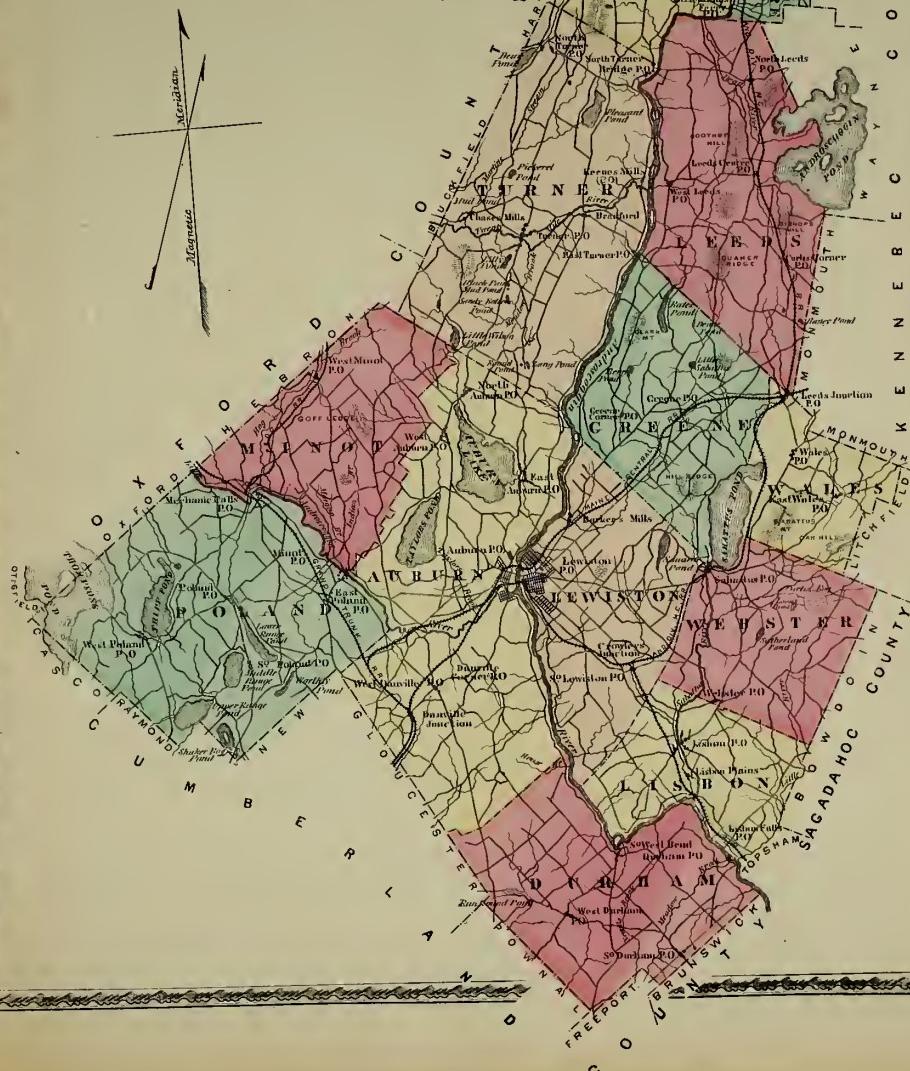




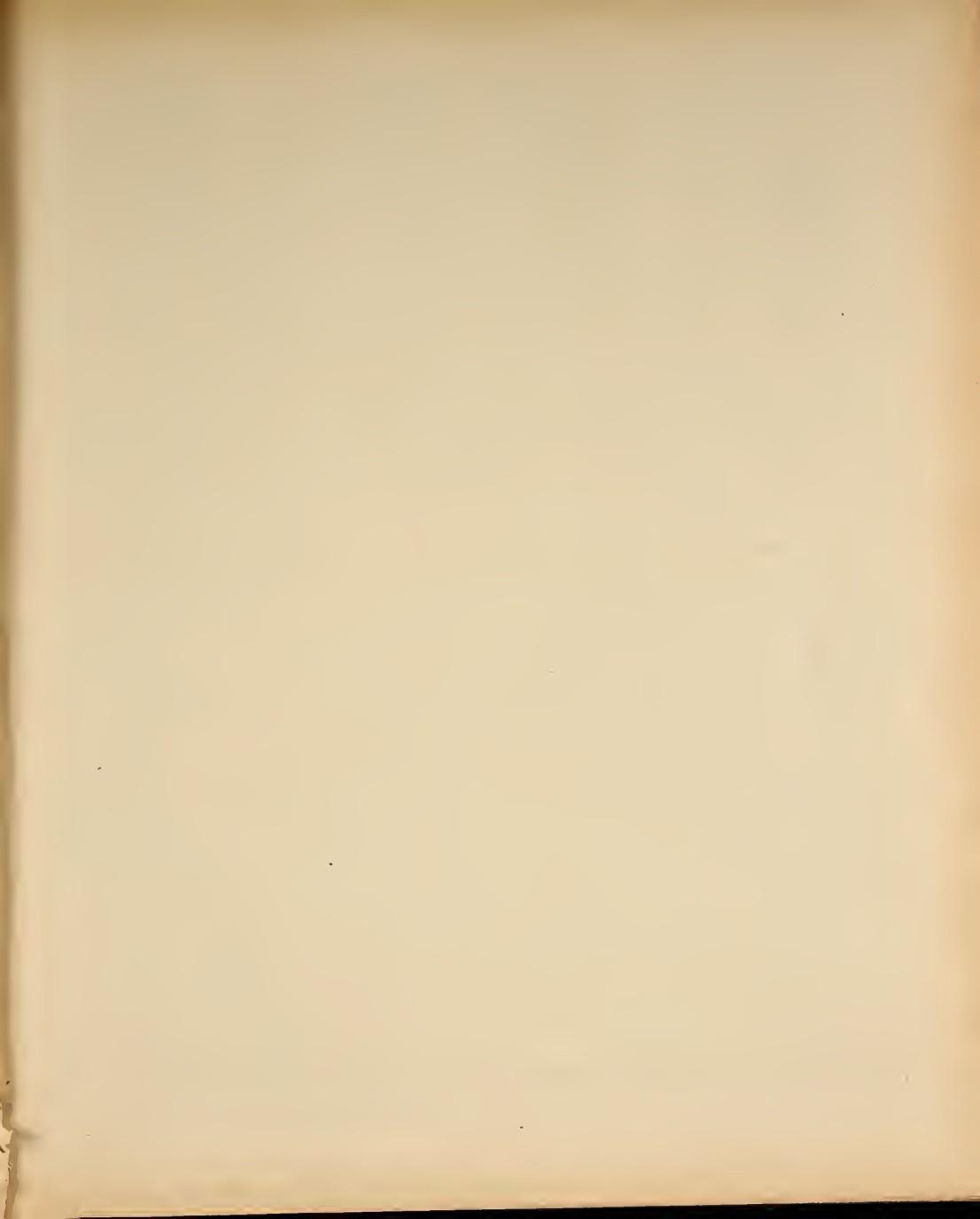


MAP OF ANDROSCOGGIN CO. MAINE

Scale 2 1/2 Miles to the Inch.



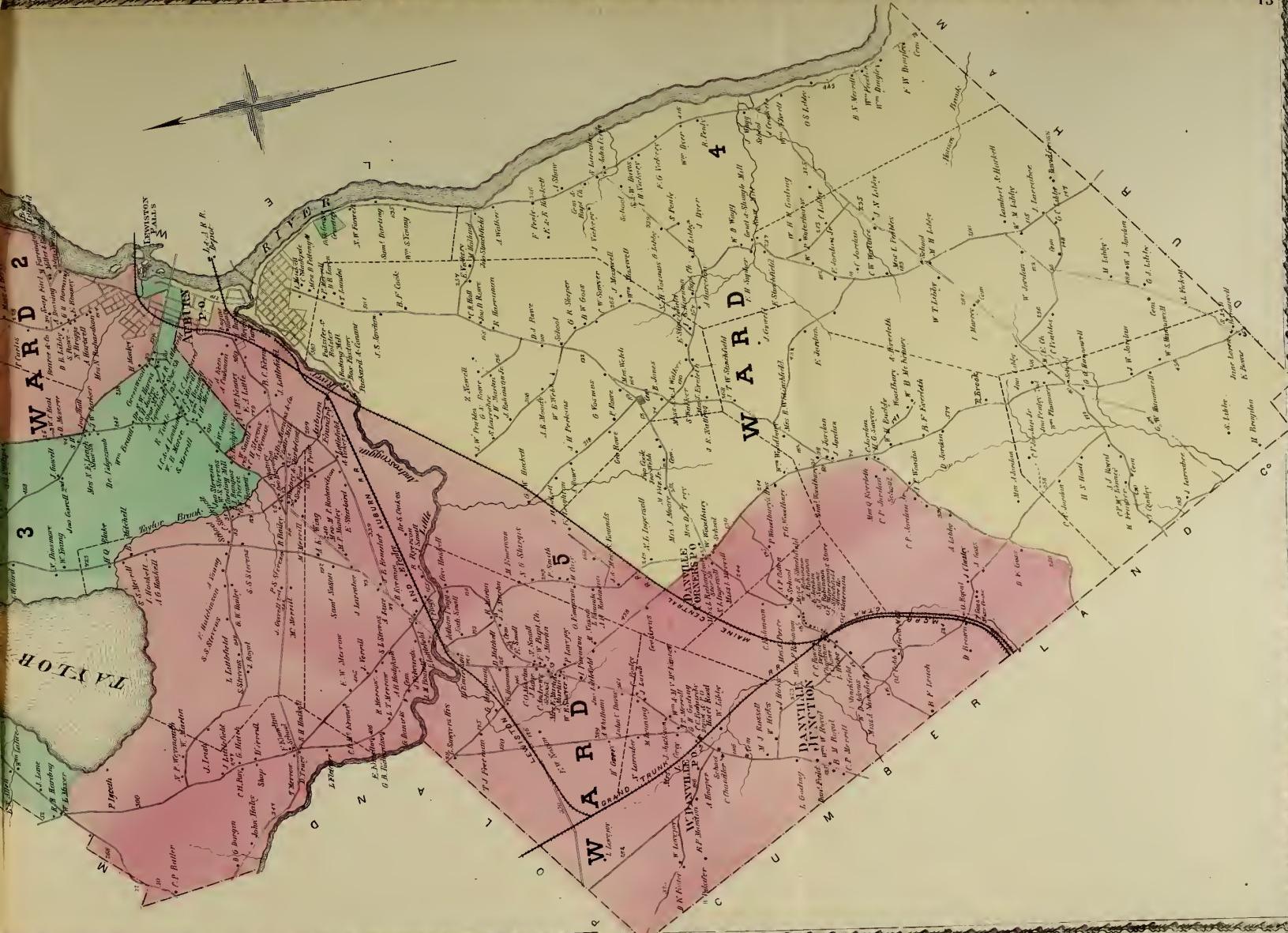


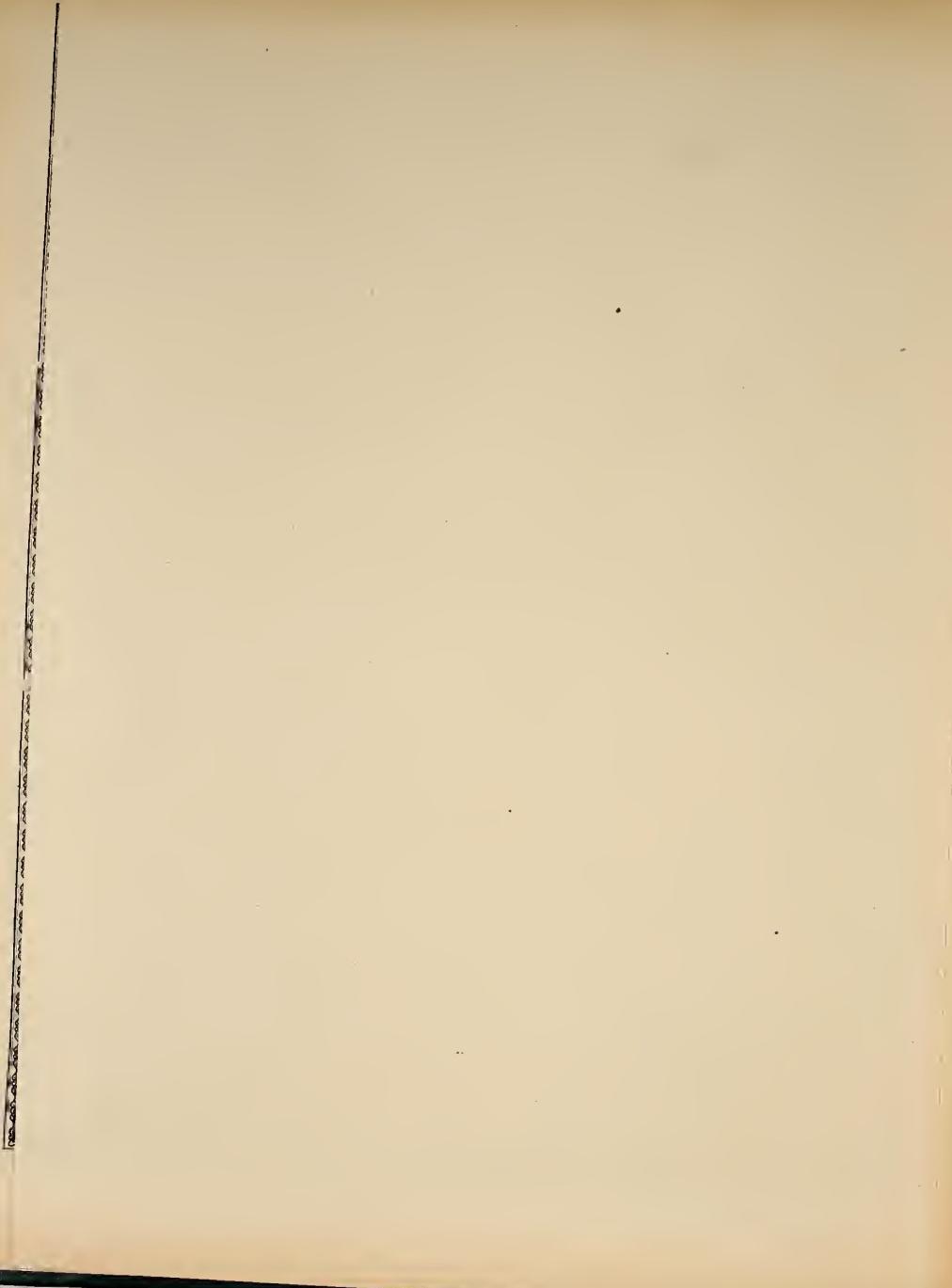


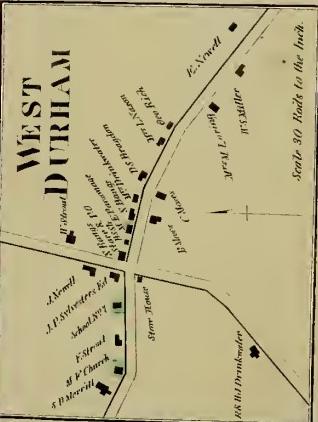
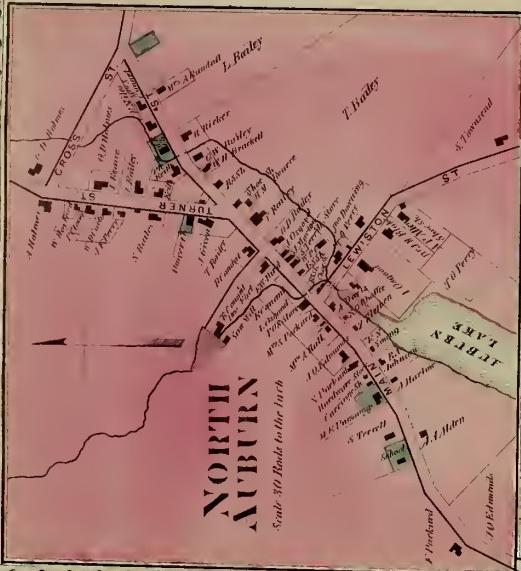
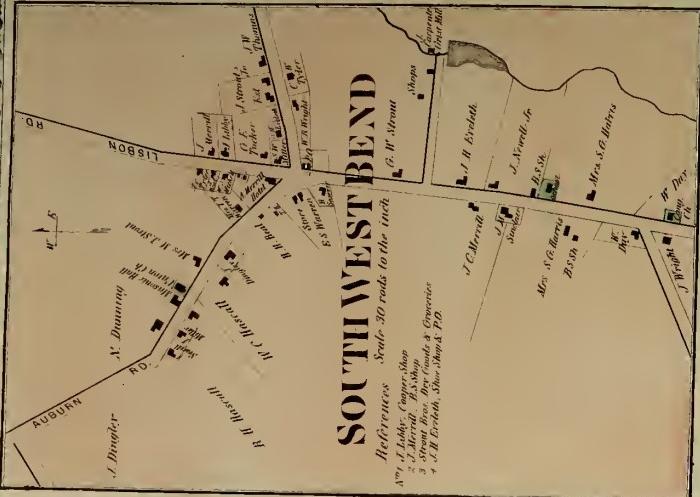
CITY OF
AUBURN

Sixty-two inches to one mile



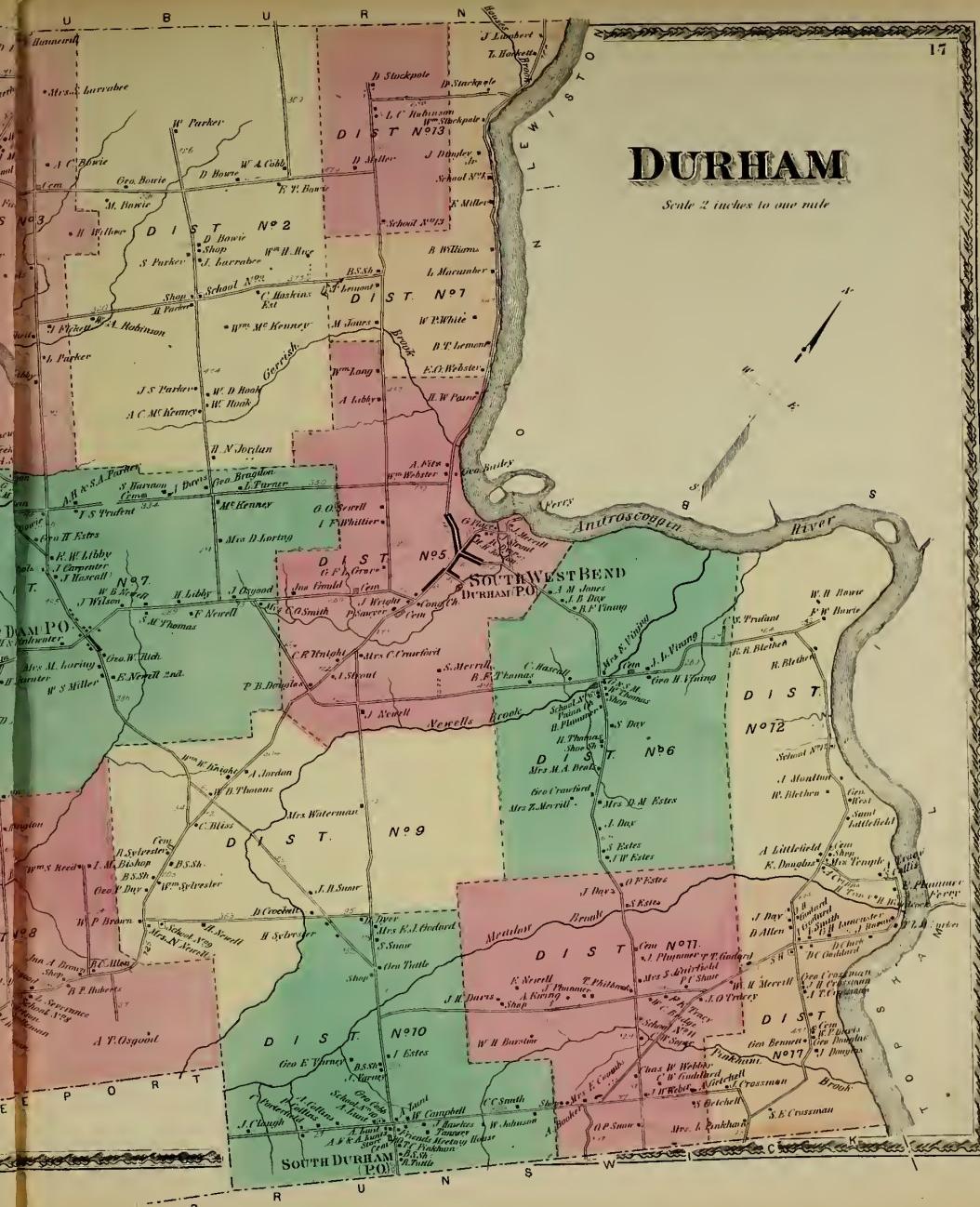


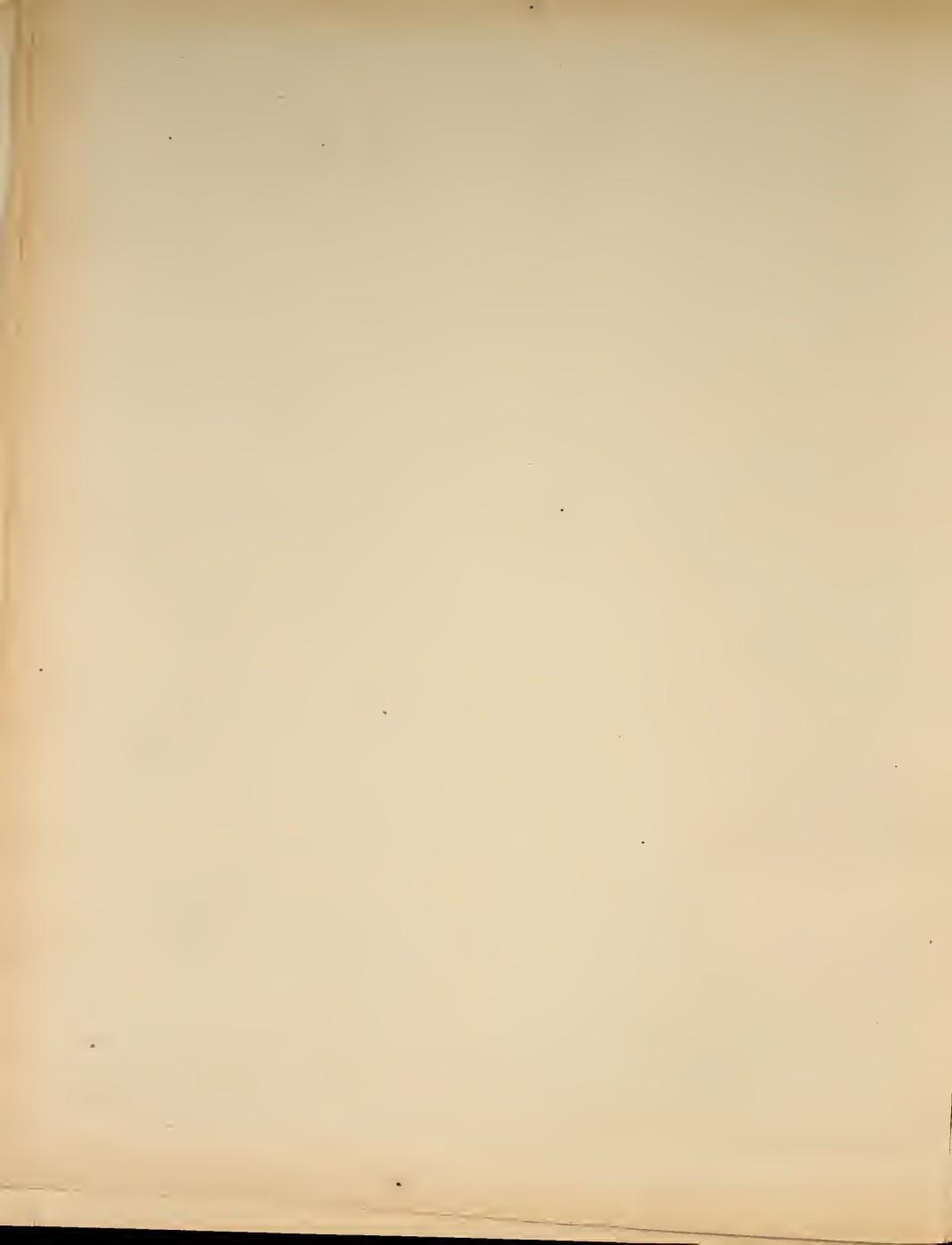




DURHAM

Send 2" inches to one mile



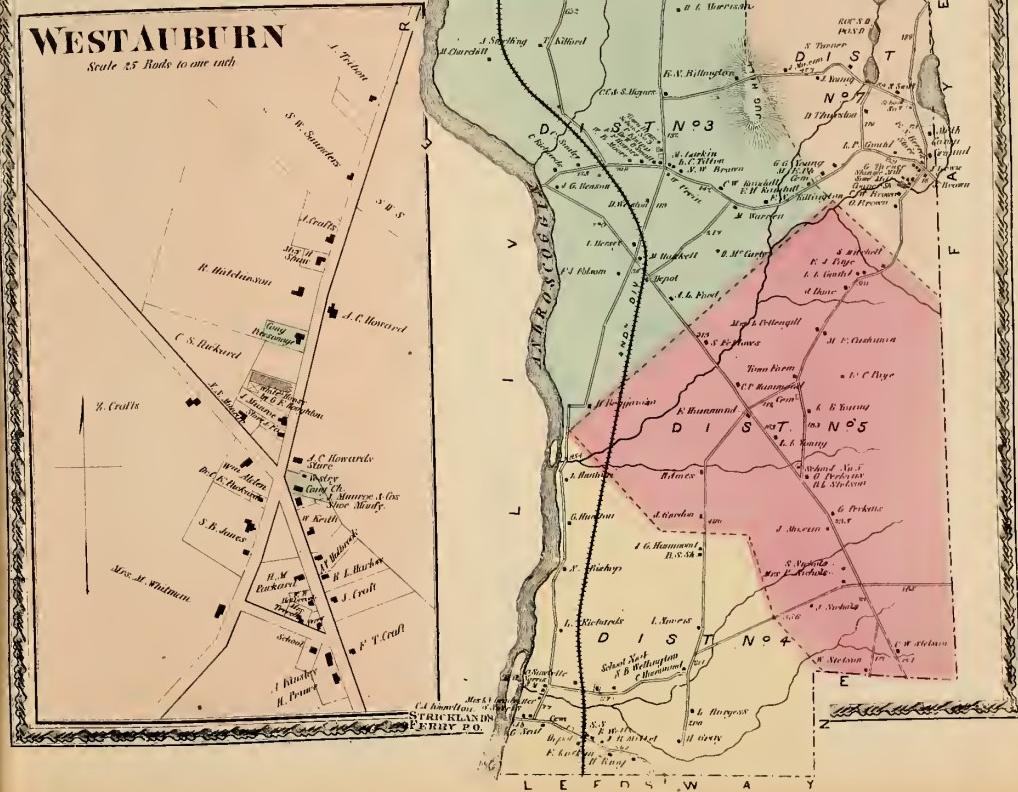


EAST LIVERMORE

Scale 2 inches to the mile

WESTAUBURN

Scale 25 Rods to one inch





LIVERMORE FALLS

Scale 20 Books to an Inch.



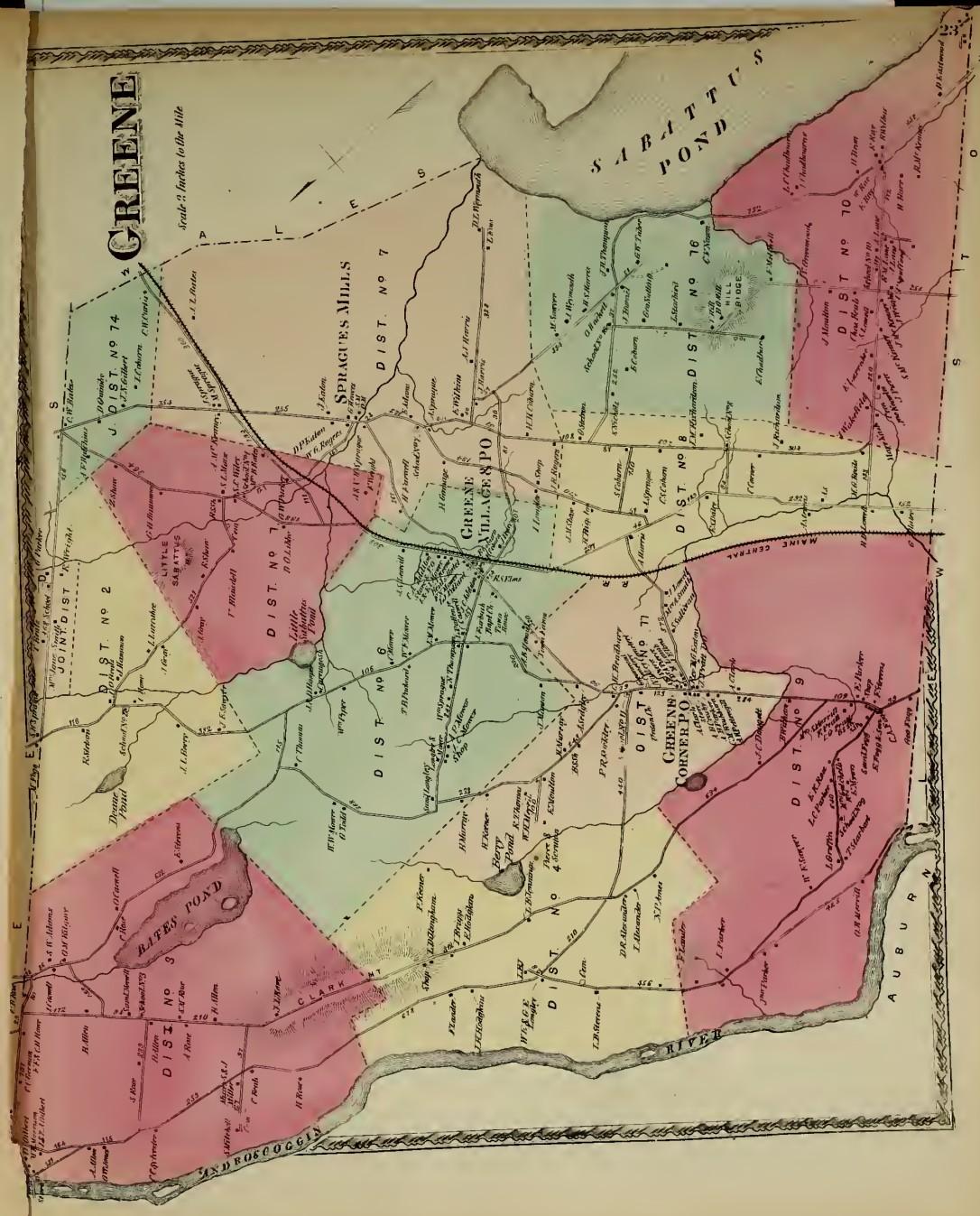
References

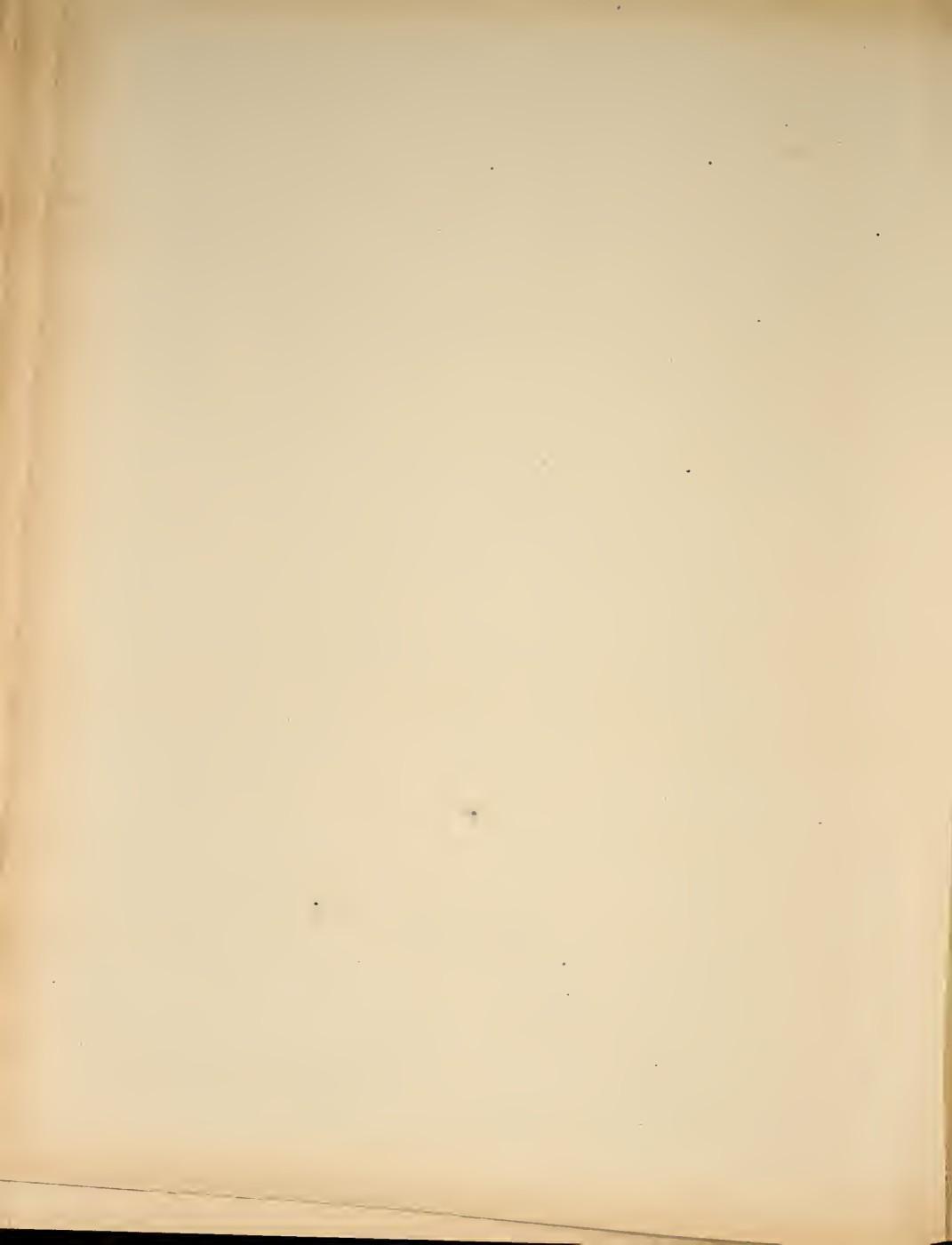
- R P Thompson's Store
 - J Morris' Store
 - E O Gushing
 - W H Woods' Store
 - M A Stone
 - S J Hungard's Store
 - F Treat Bala-Sh Store
 - S. Wood Street
 - Hannah Wood
 - Harness St

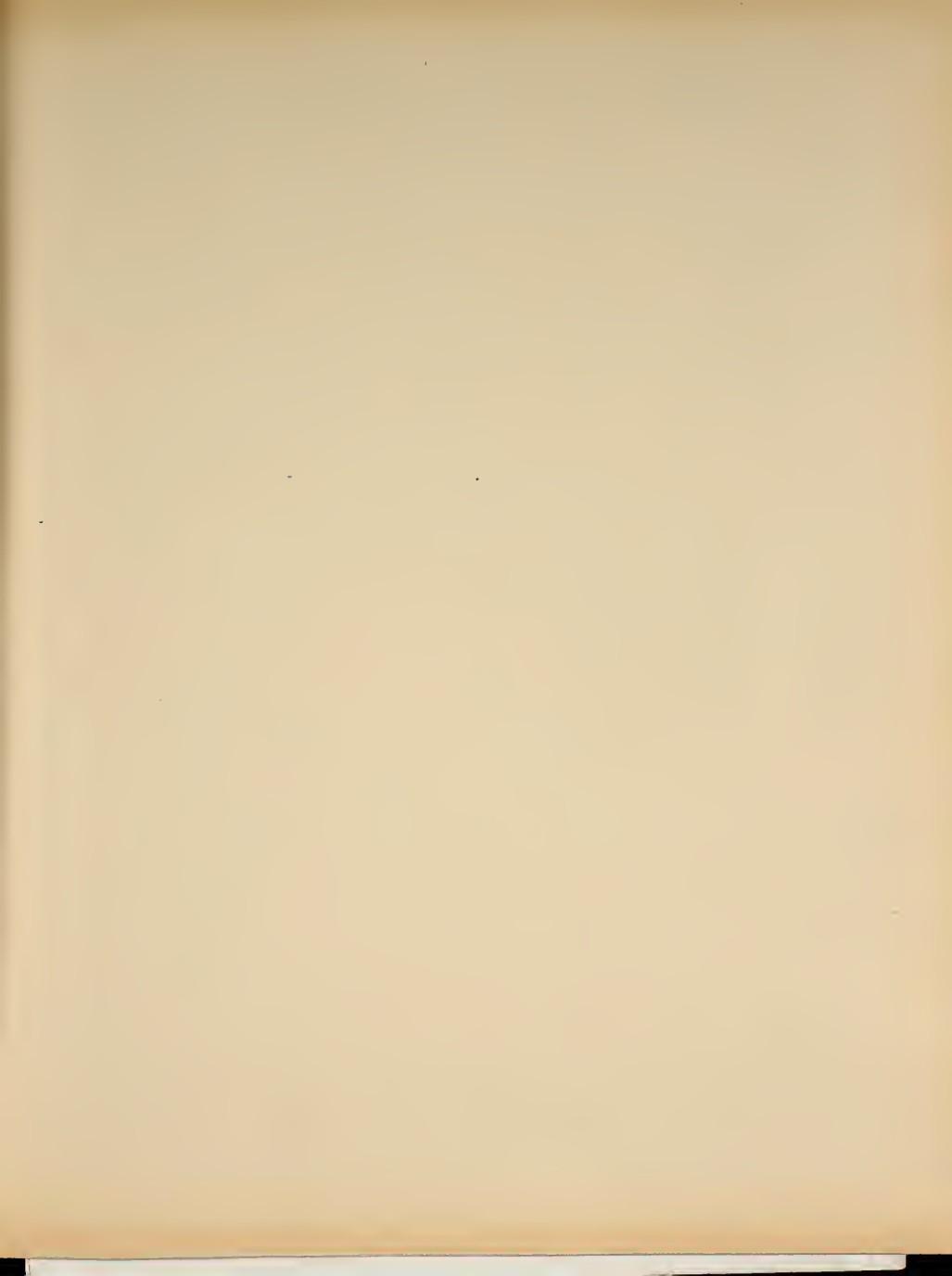


GREENE

Scale 2 inches to the mile

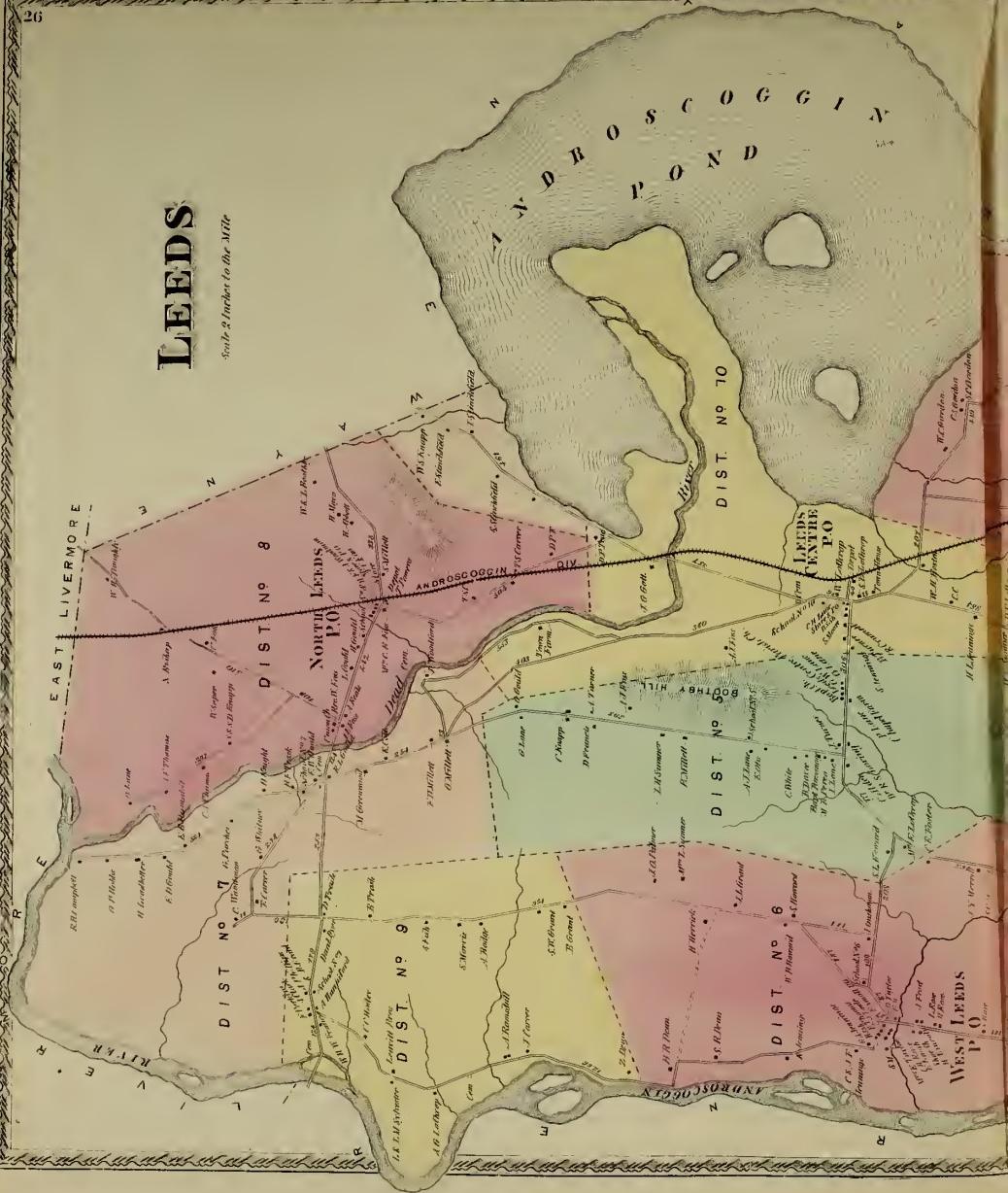


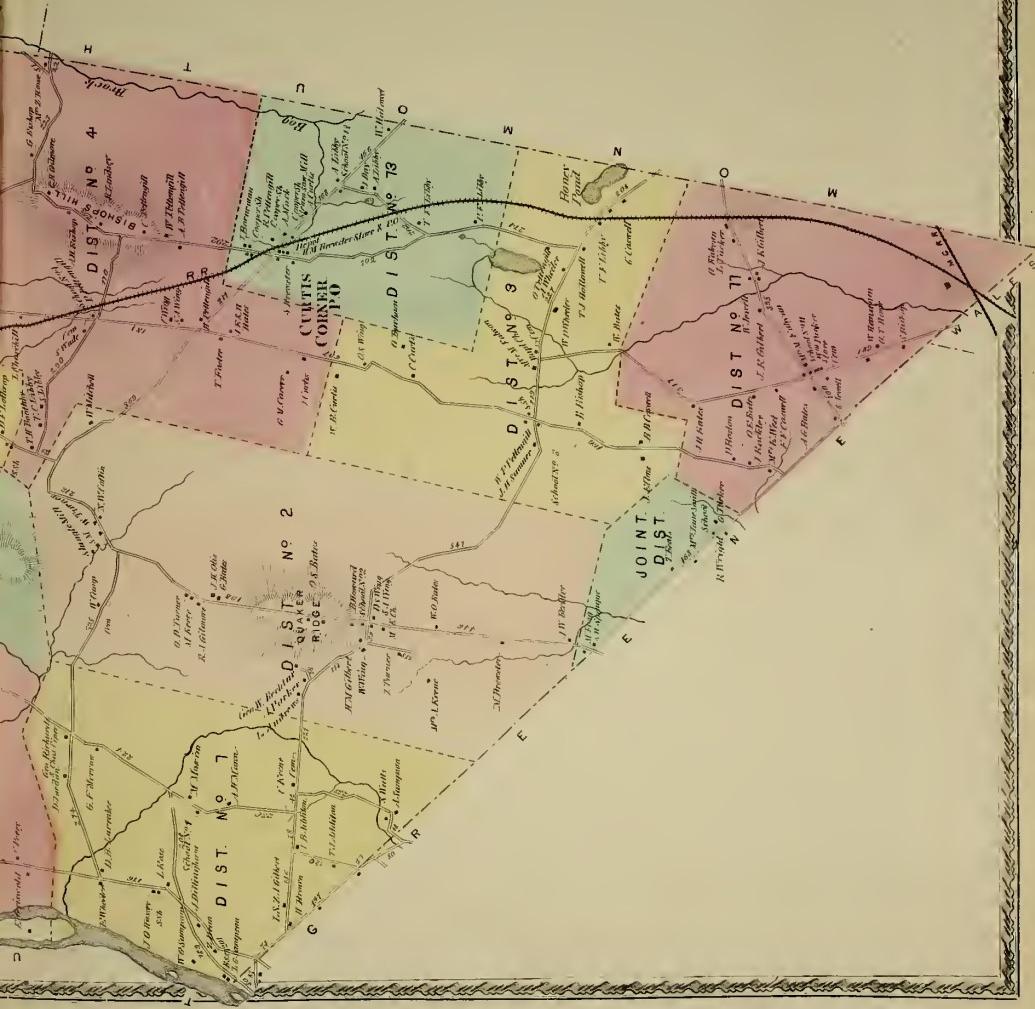


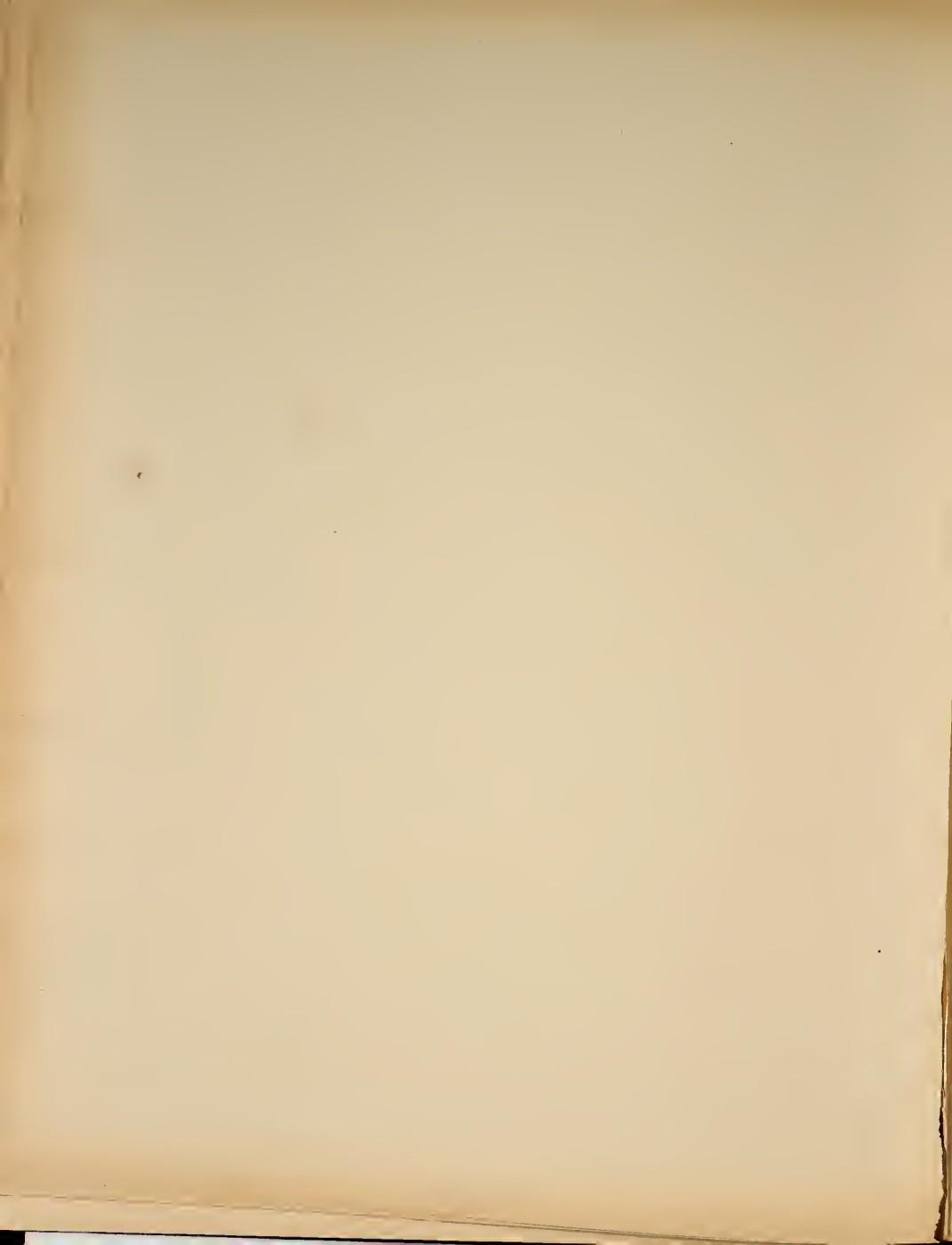


LEEDS

Scale 2 miles to the Mile









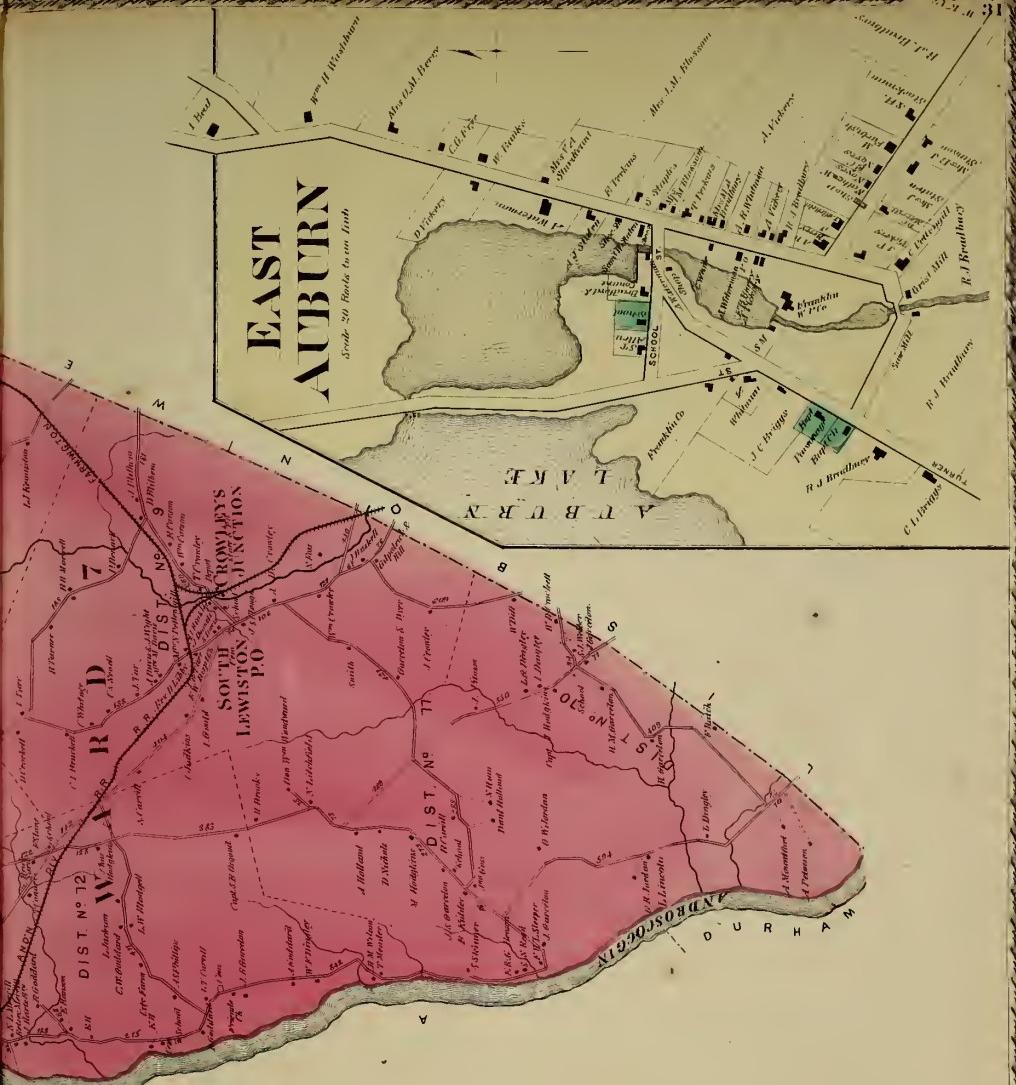
**CITY OF
LEWISTON**

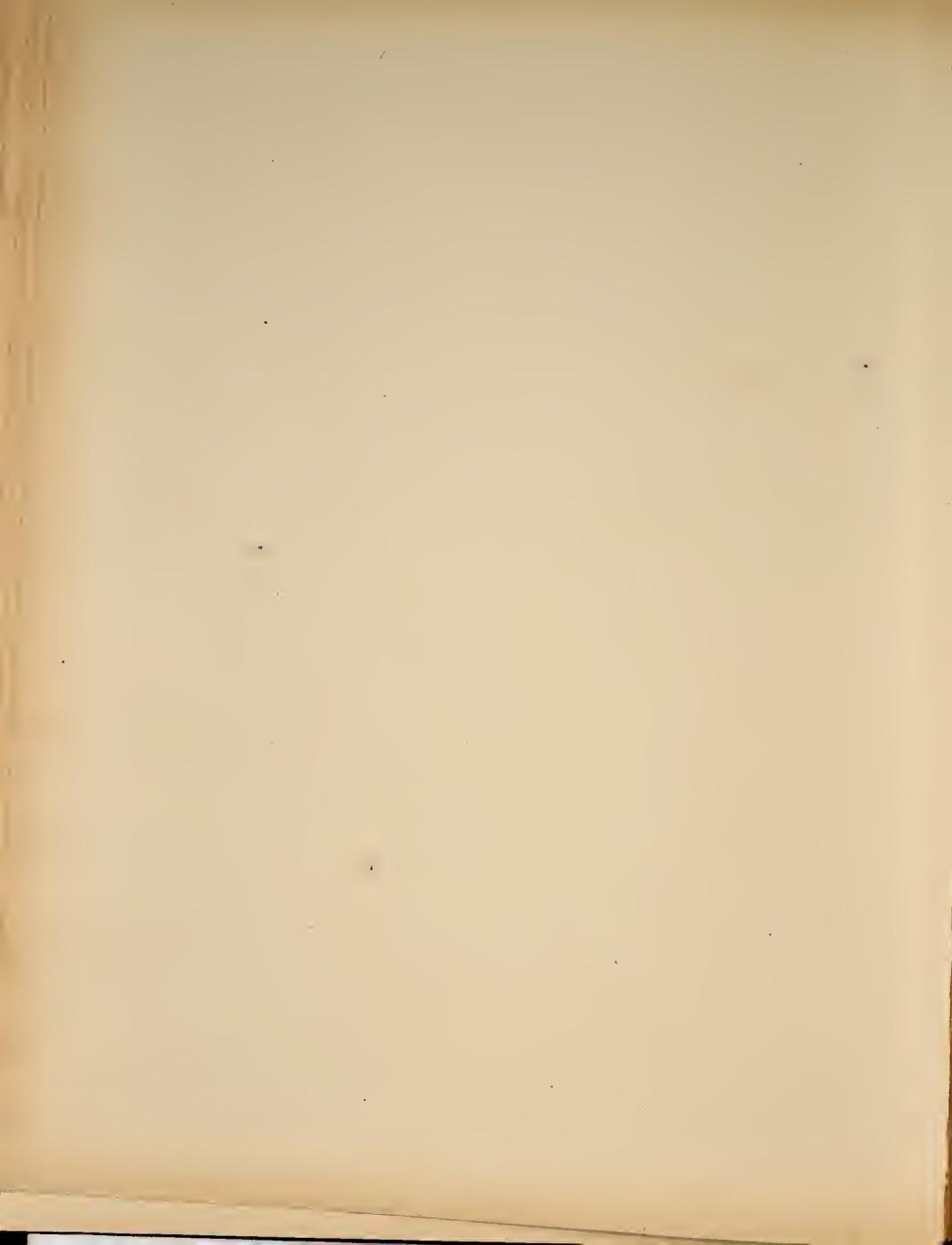
Smith's "Teachers to the White



EAST AUBURN

Schrift über die Rechtslehren Simm





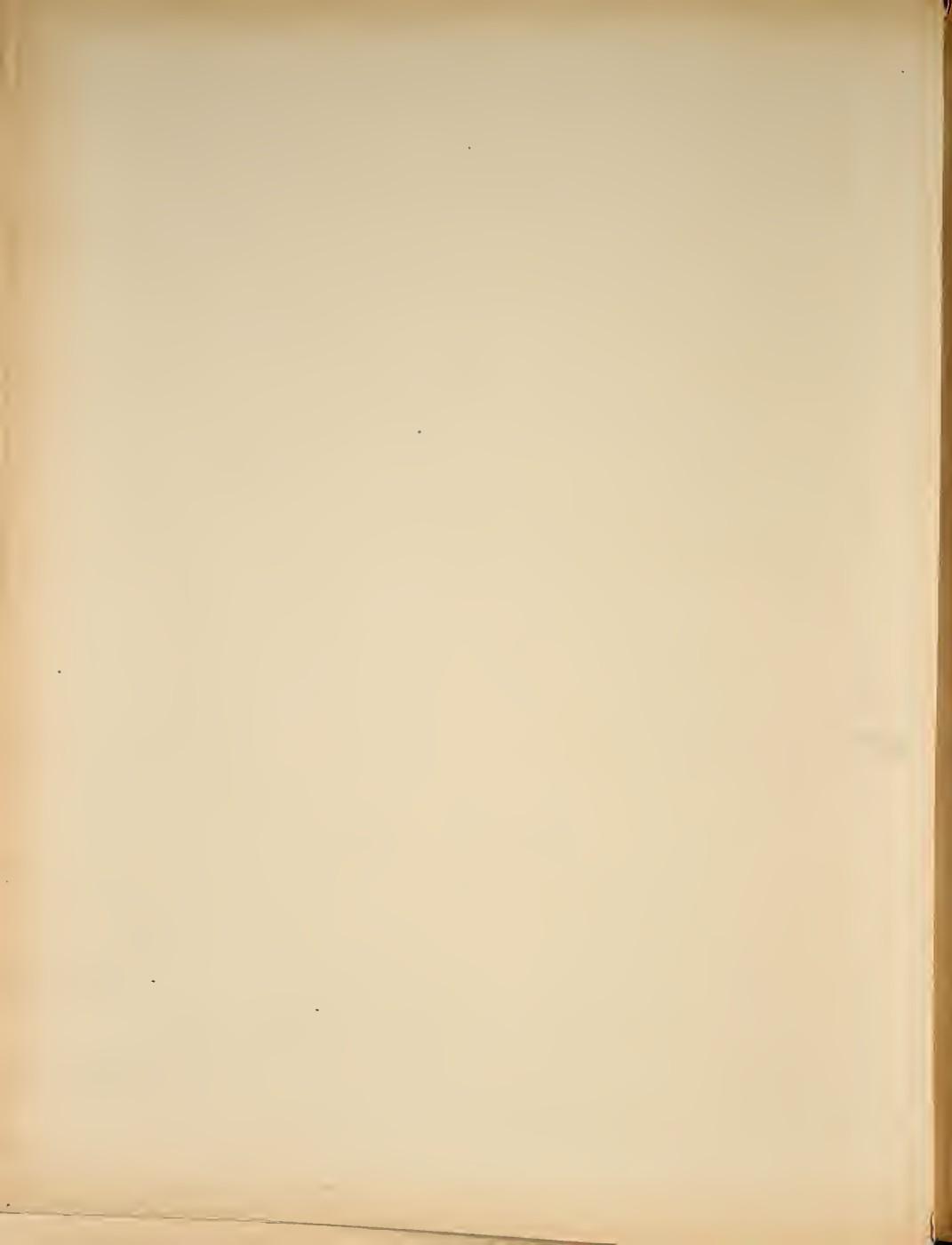


LEWISTON & AUBURN

Scale, 200 feet to an inch









LEWISTON & AUBURN

Extended on Page 35.

Scale, 200 Feet to an Inch

Plan No. 3

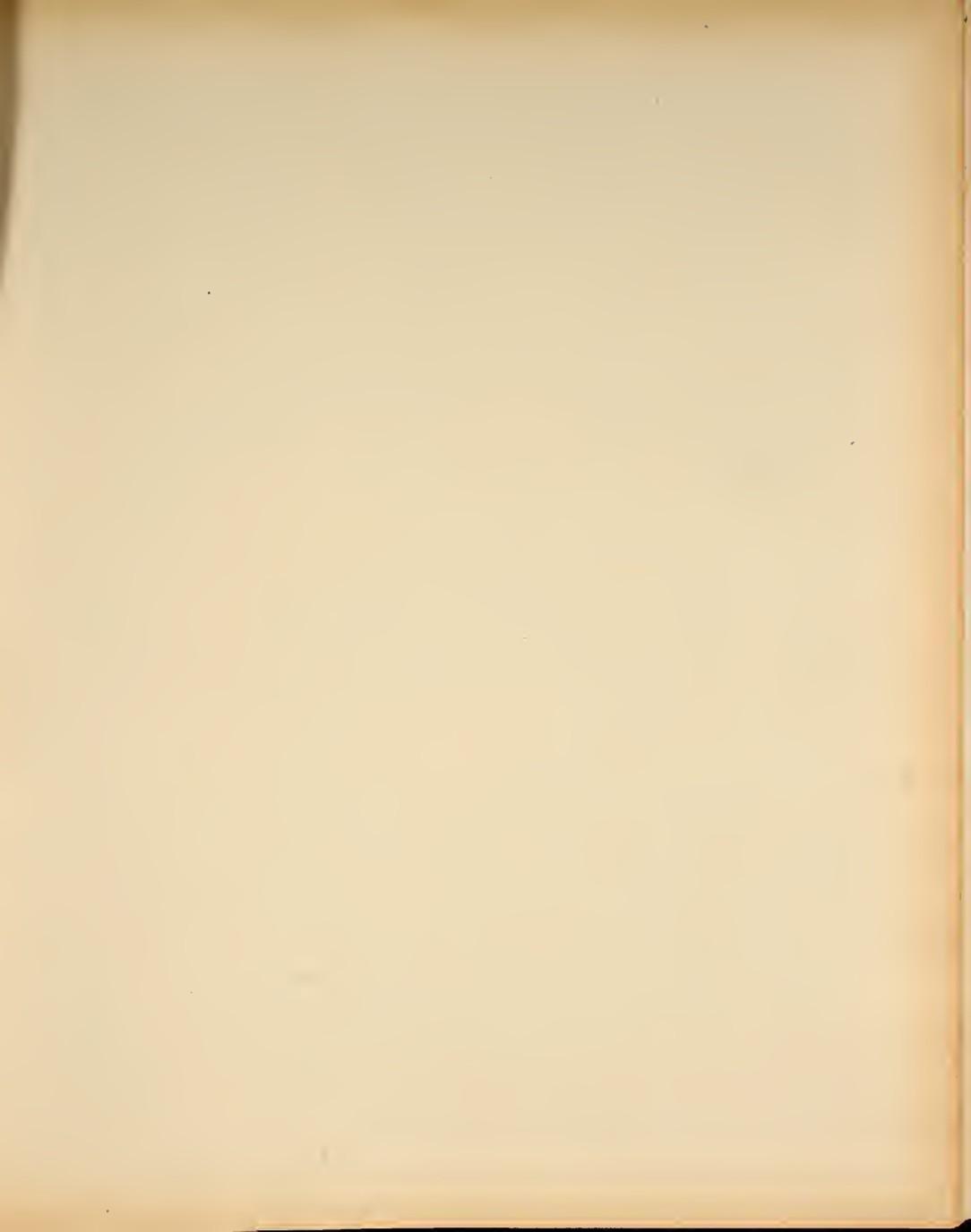
19
Map



Extended on Page 43

Extended on Page 50

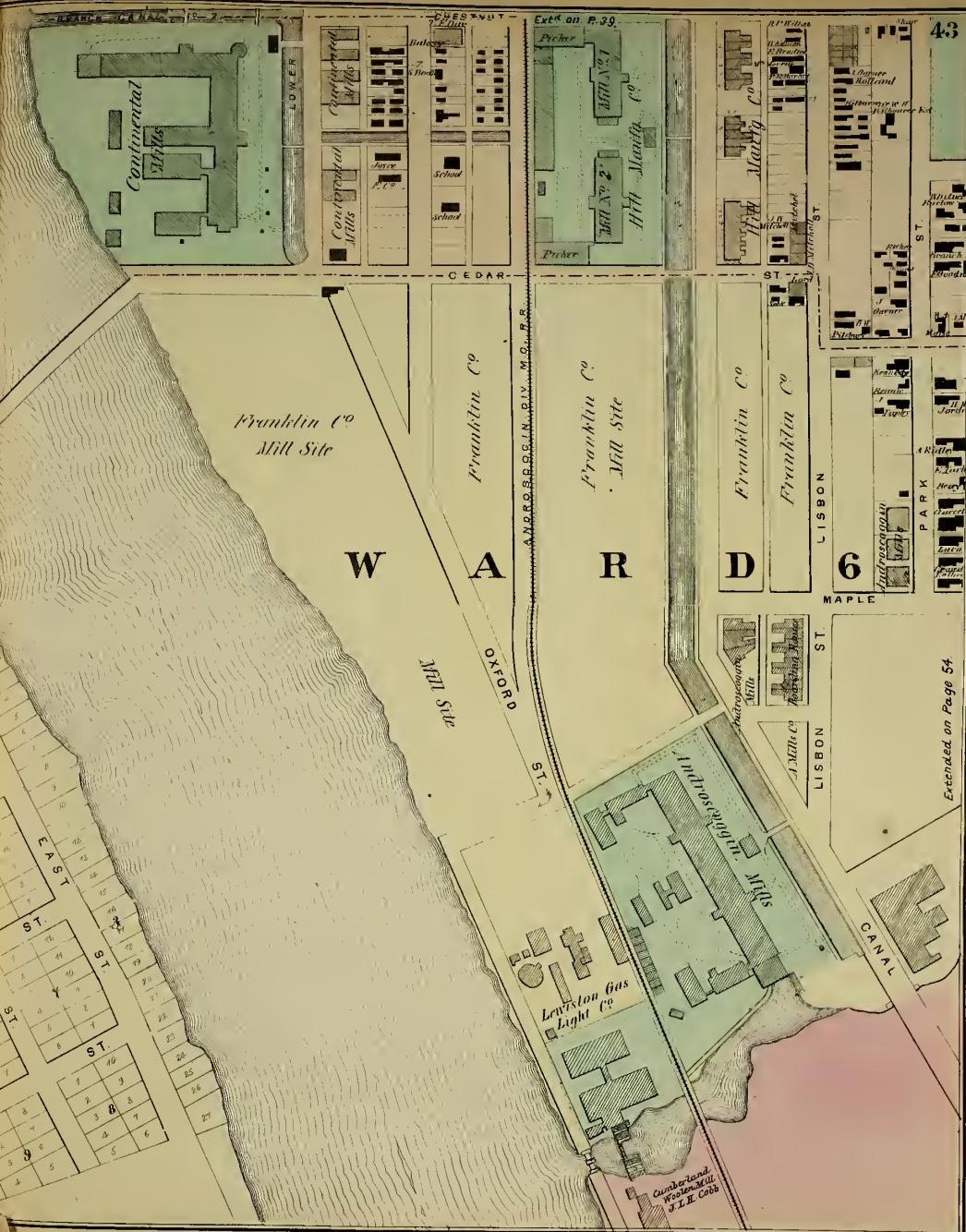




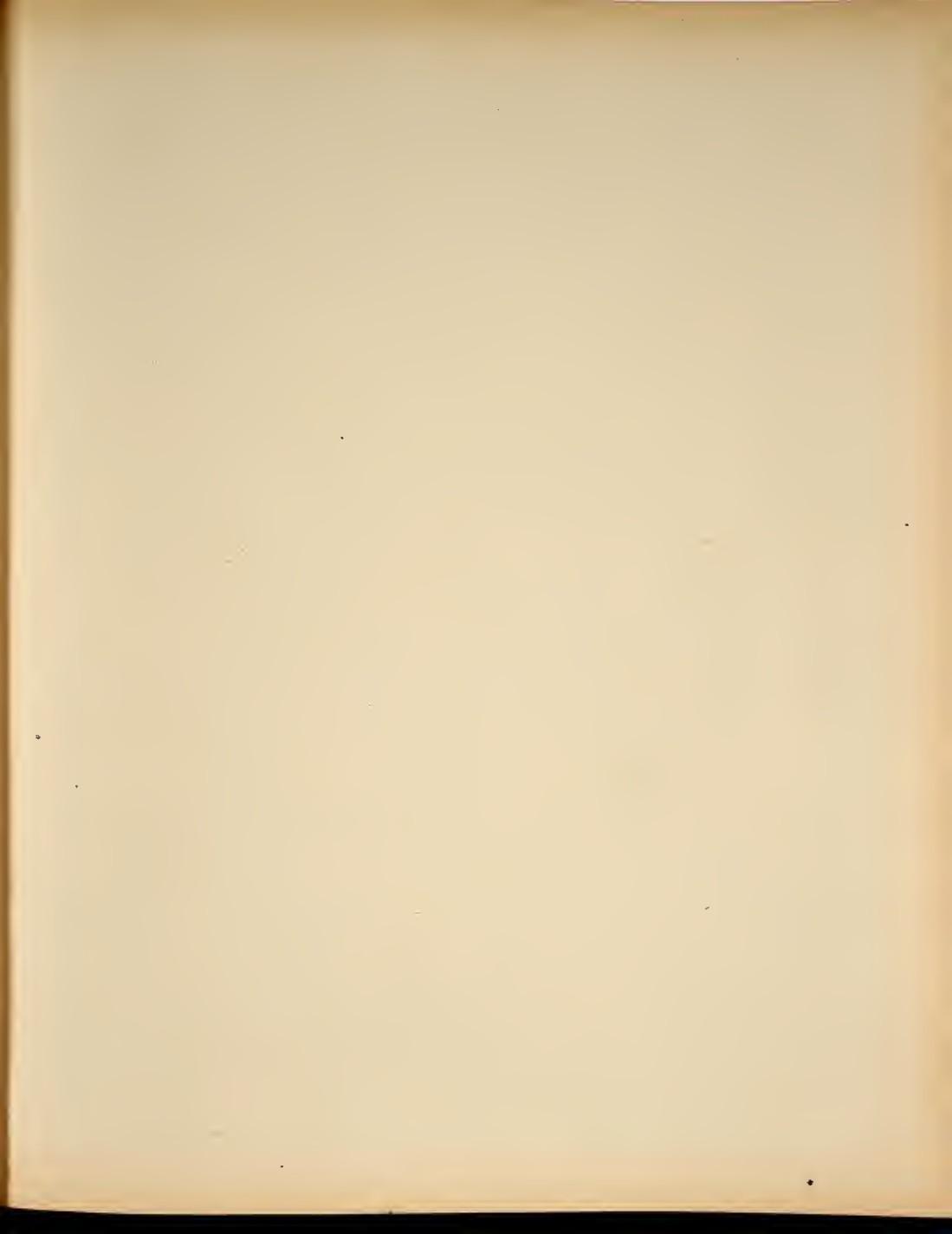
LEWISTON & AUBURN

Scale, 200 feet to an Inch.









LEWISTON & AUBURN

Scale, 200 feet to an Inch





974, 10¹
An2a





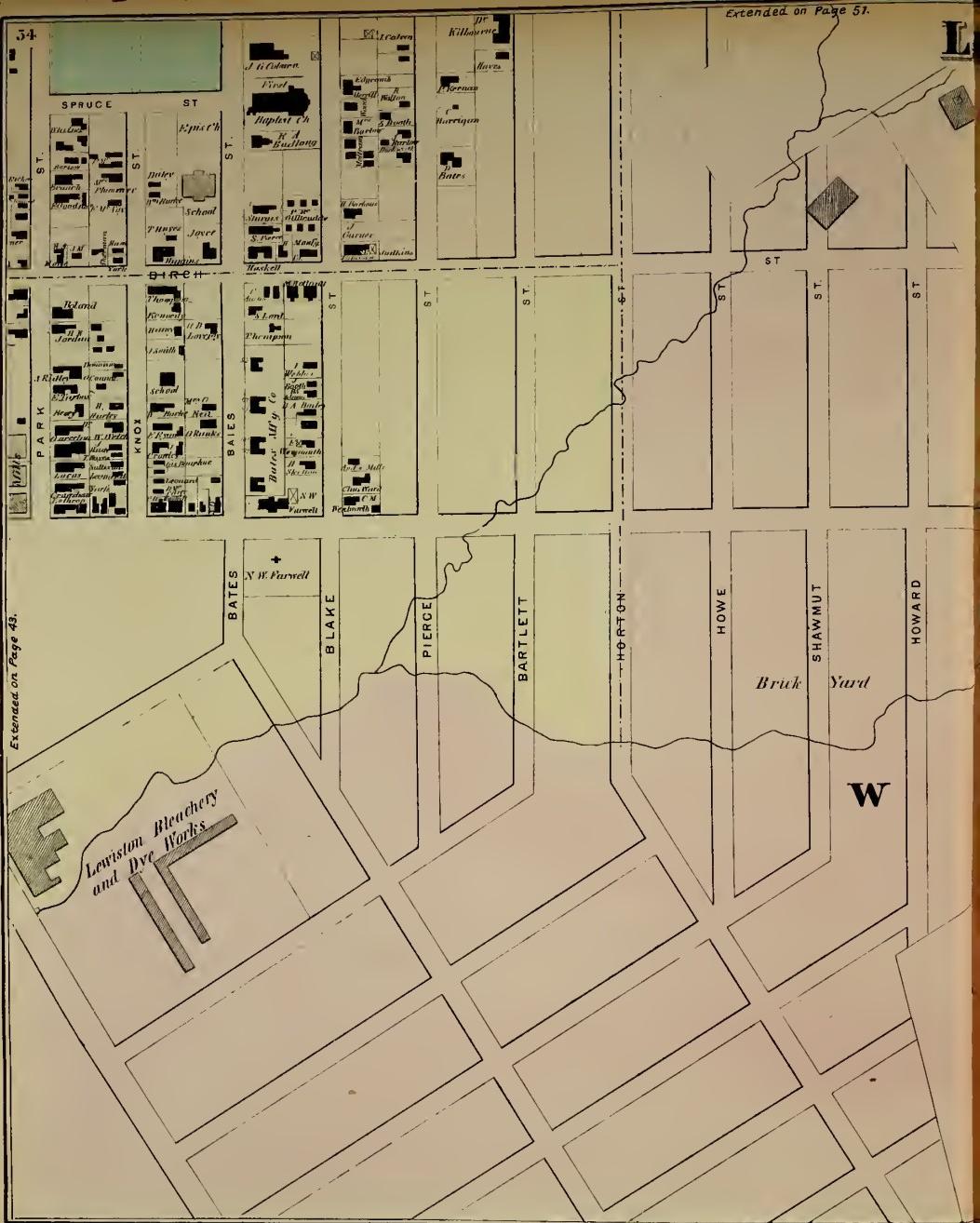
LEWISTON & AUBURN

Scale, 200 feet to an Inch





Extended on page 43.

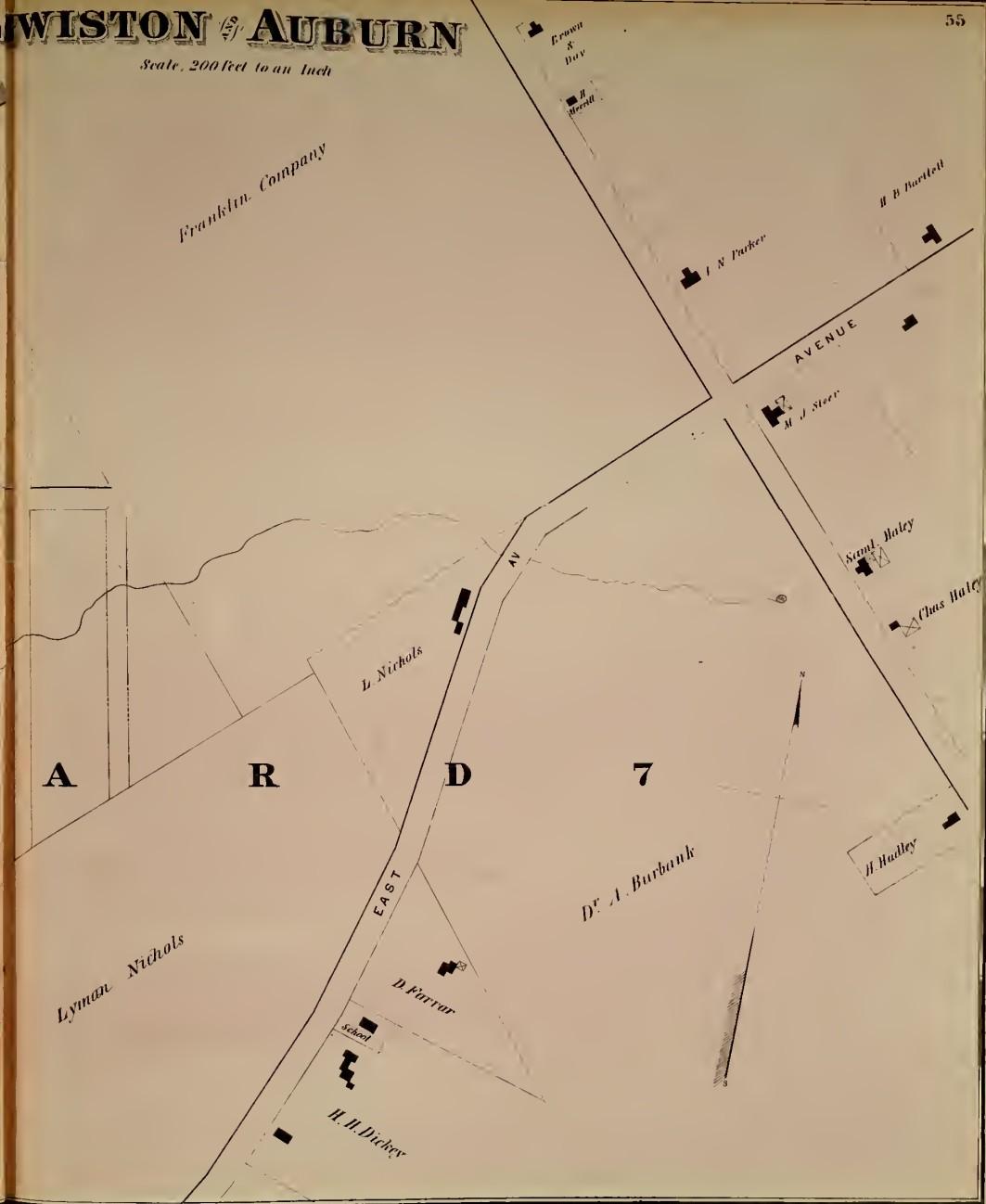


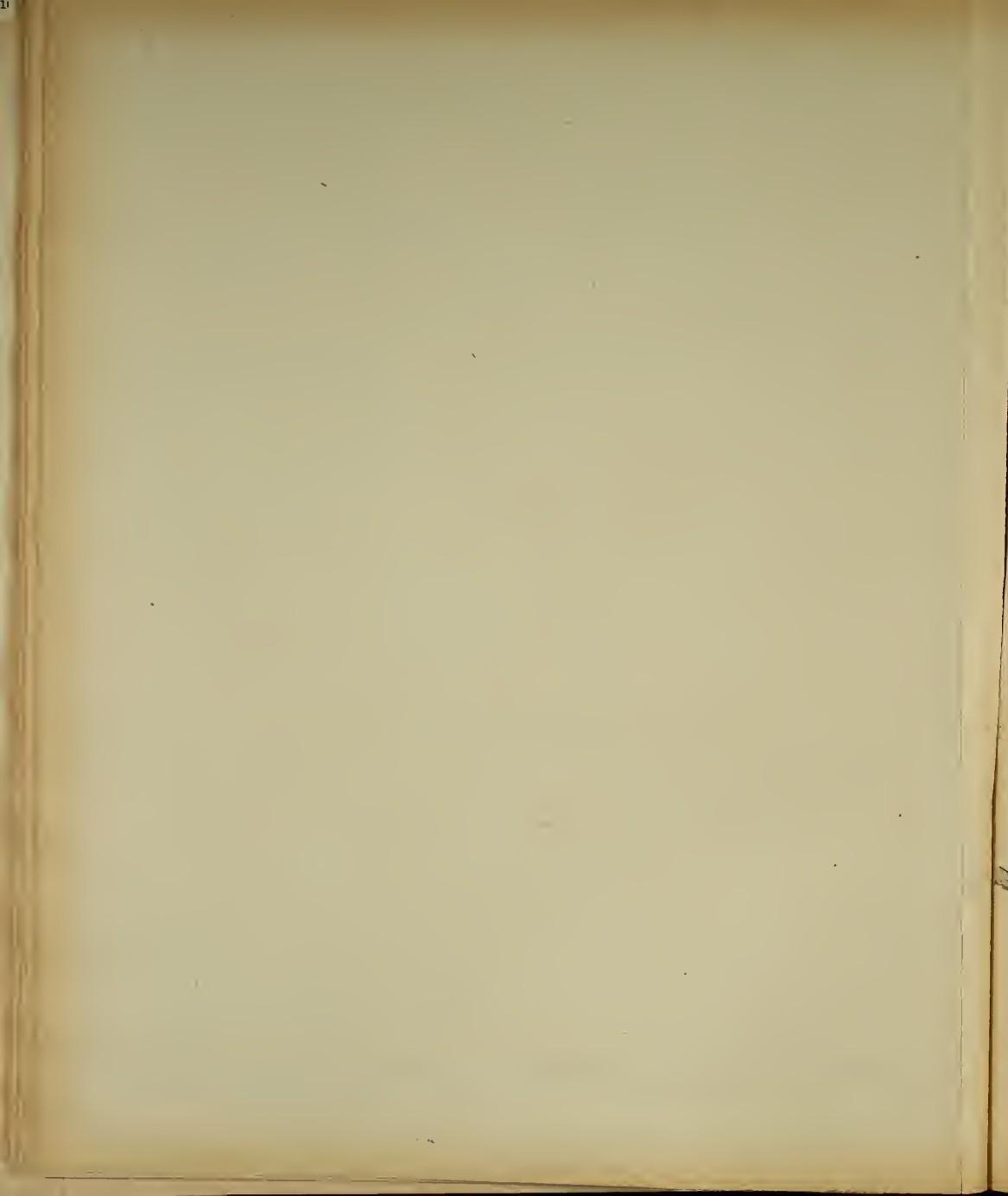
WISTON & AUBURN

Scale, 200 feet to an Inch

55

Franklin Company





LISBON

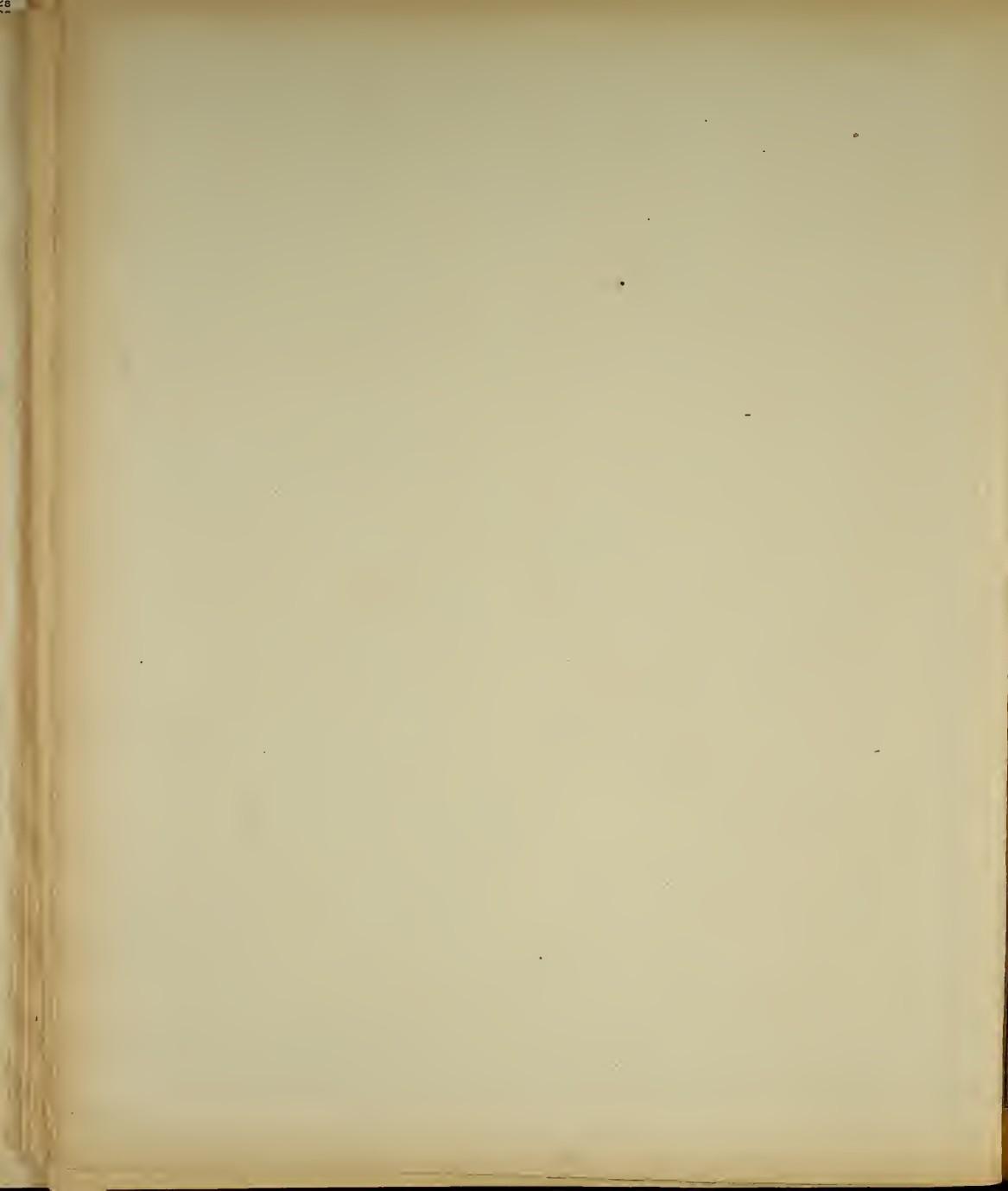
Scale 3 Inches to the Mile



LISBON FALLS VILLAGE

Scale 20 Rods to an Inch



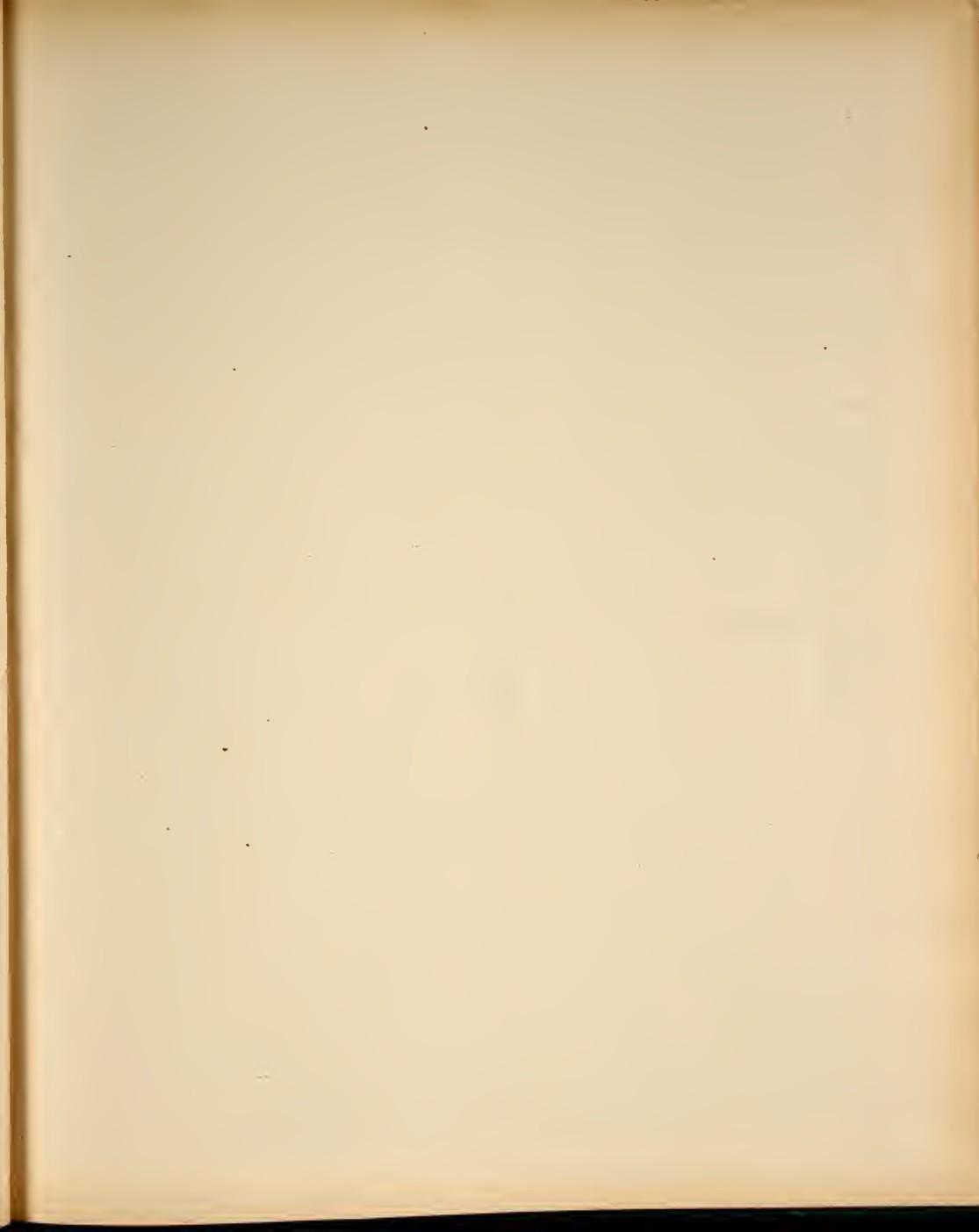


LISBON VILLAGE

Scale 20 Rods to the Inch



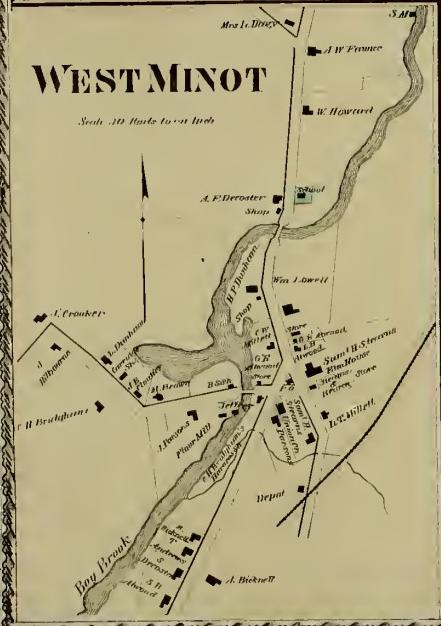






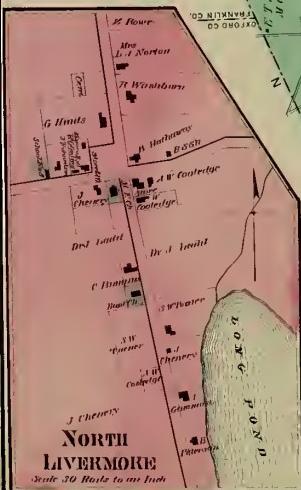
LIVERMORE VILLAGE

Spring 3D Books to an Inch



WEST MINOT

South 10 units toward India

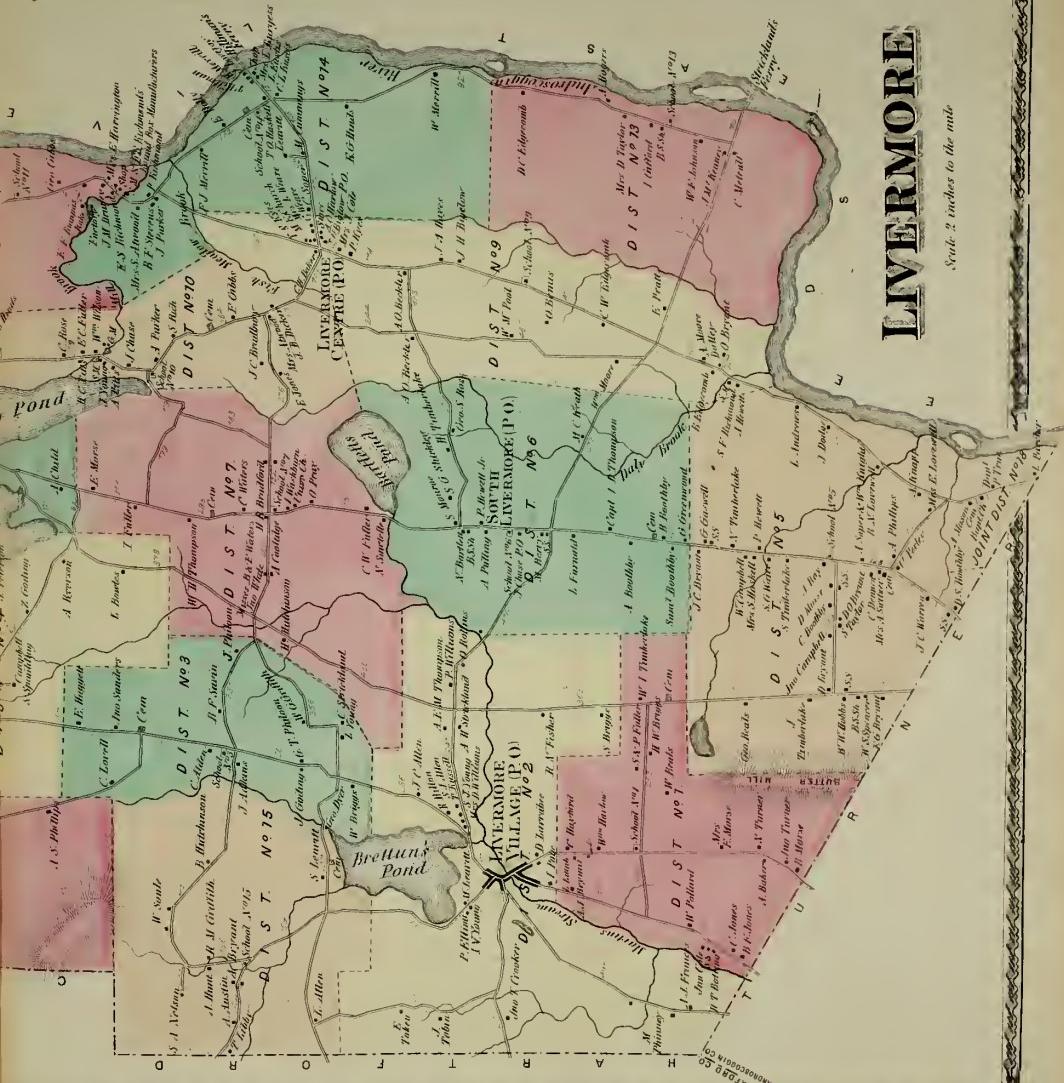


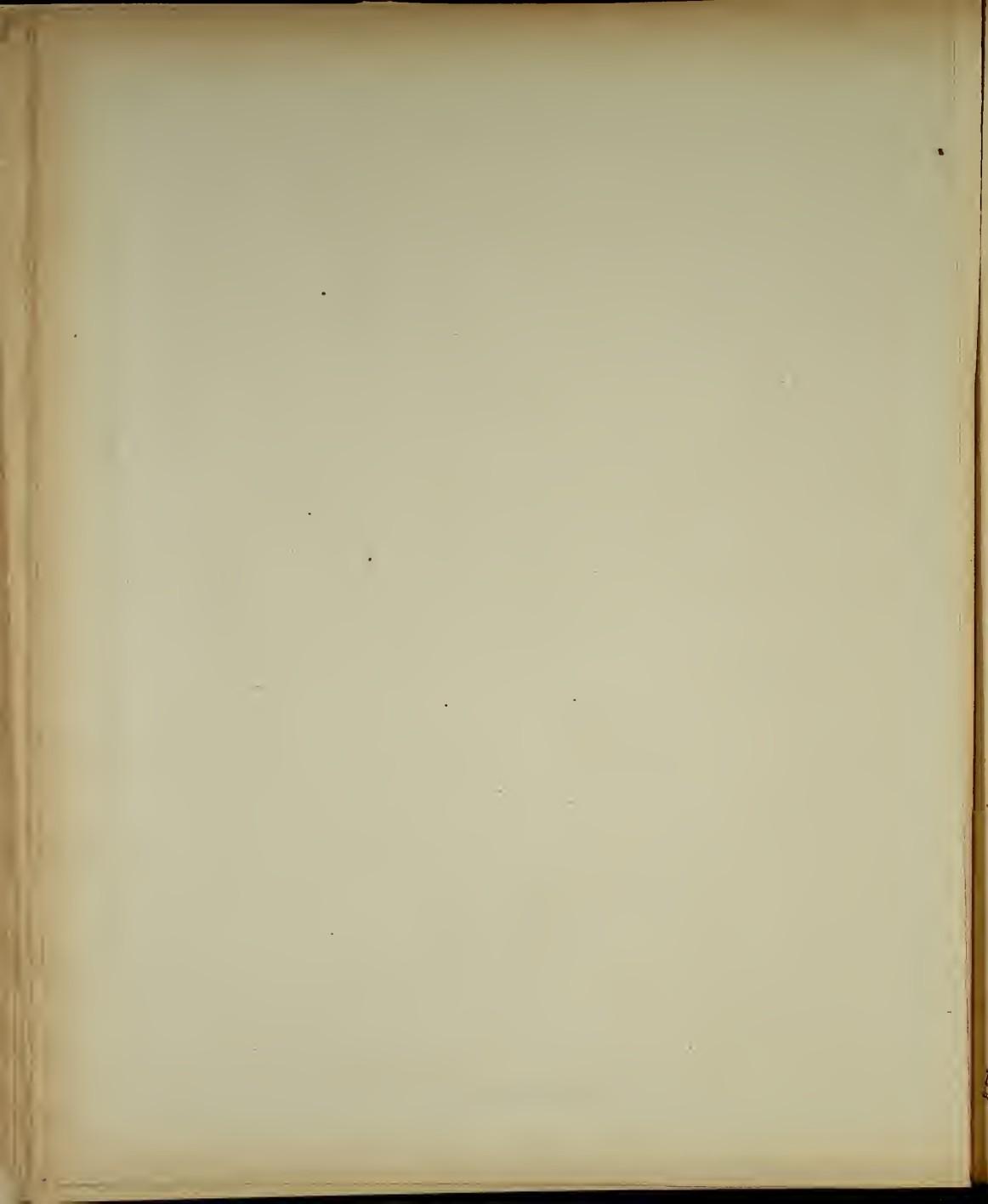
J. Chem.
NORTH
LIVERPOOL

INVERMORE

LIVERMORE

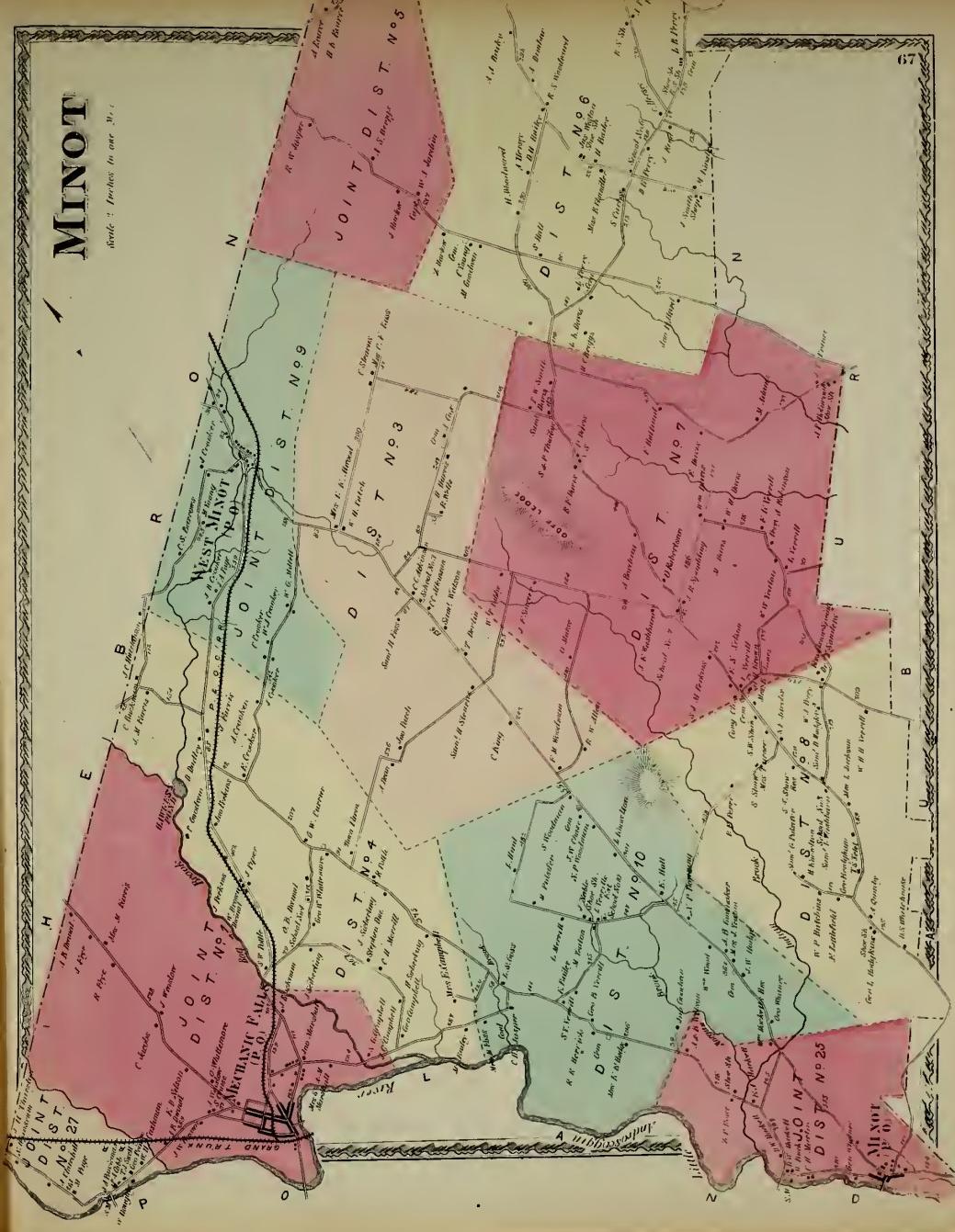
Scrub 2 inches to the mule

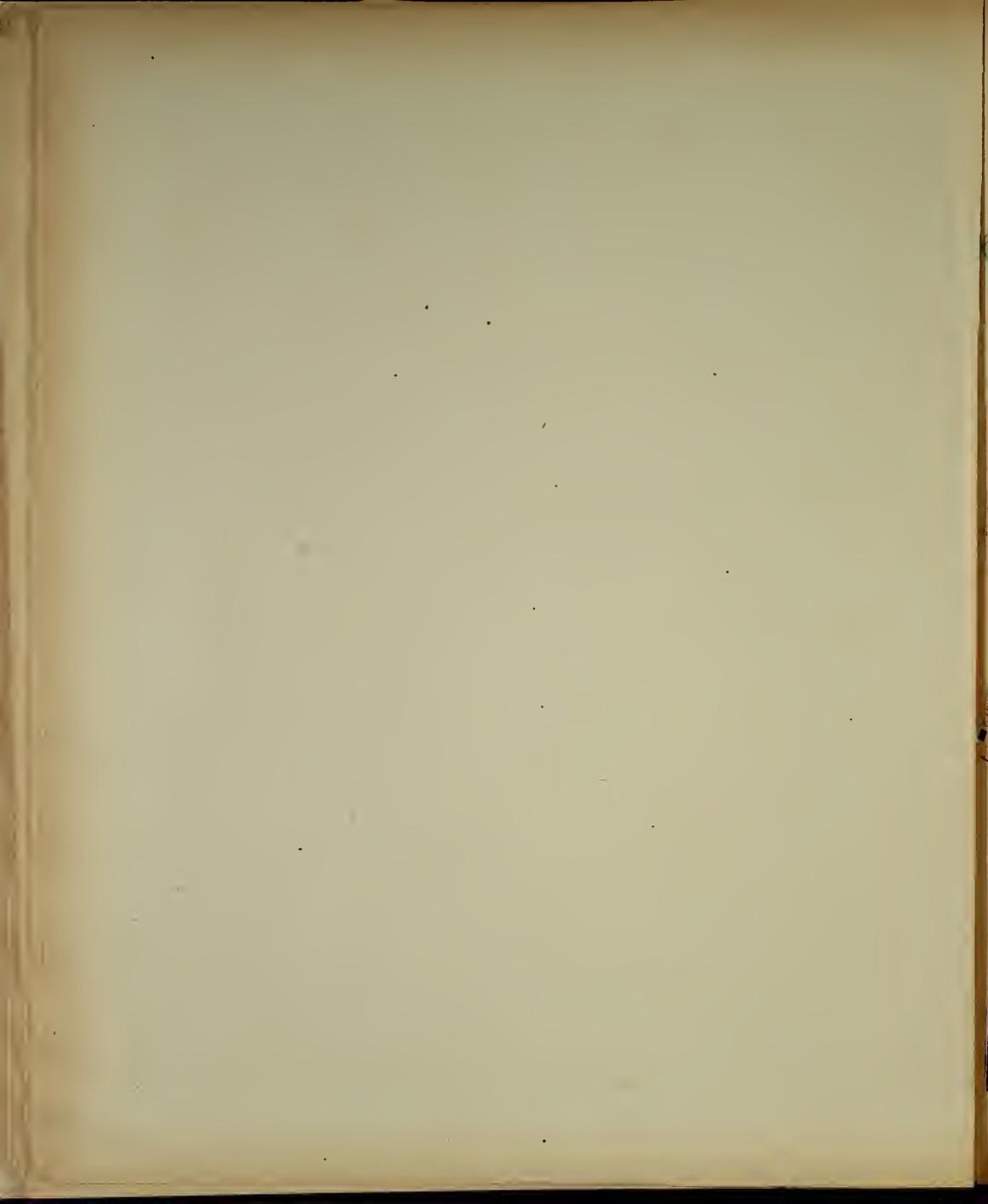




MINOT

Scale : Miles to one N.

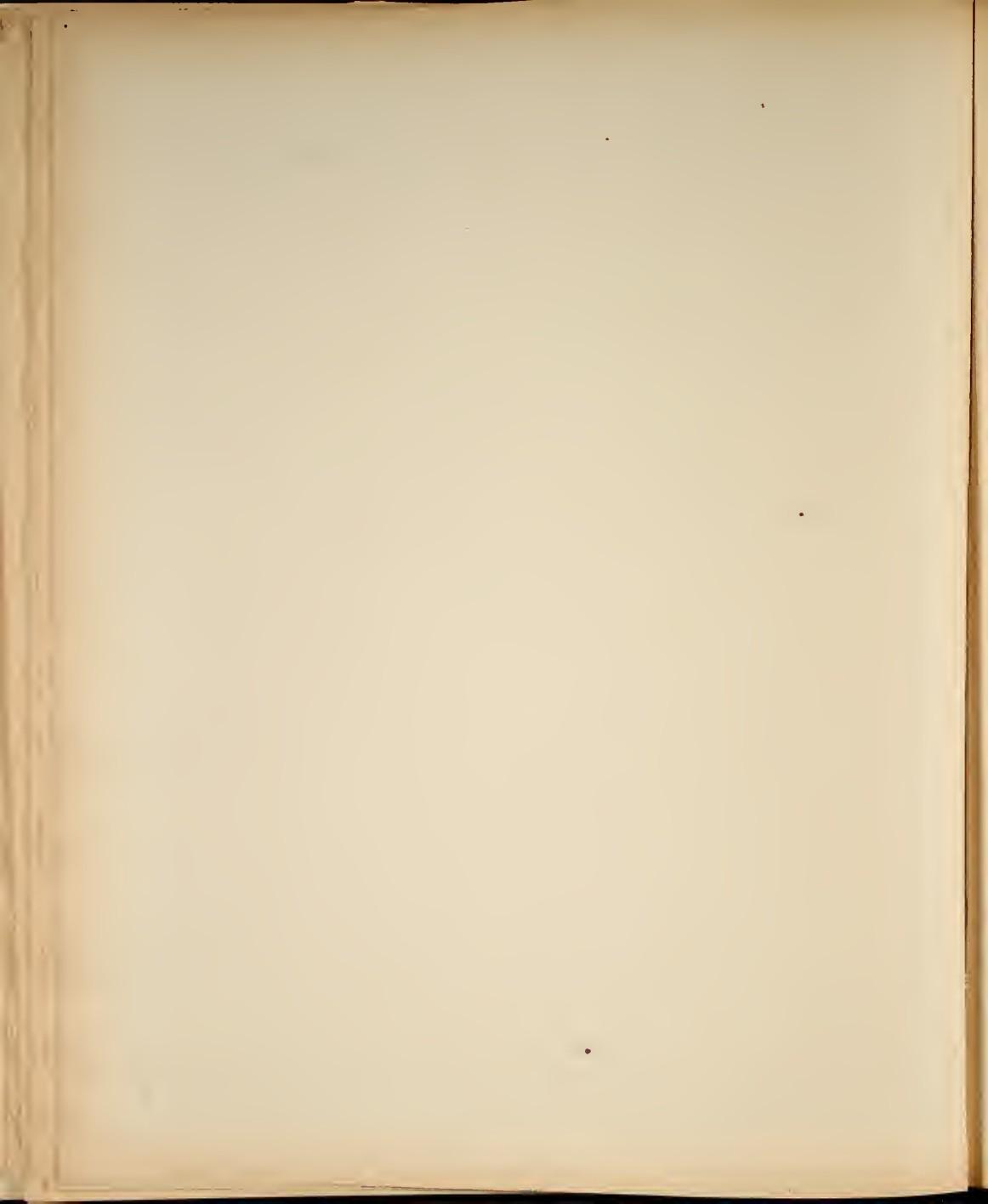




Mechanic Falls

Scalr 90 Roads to run into

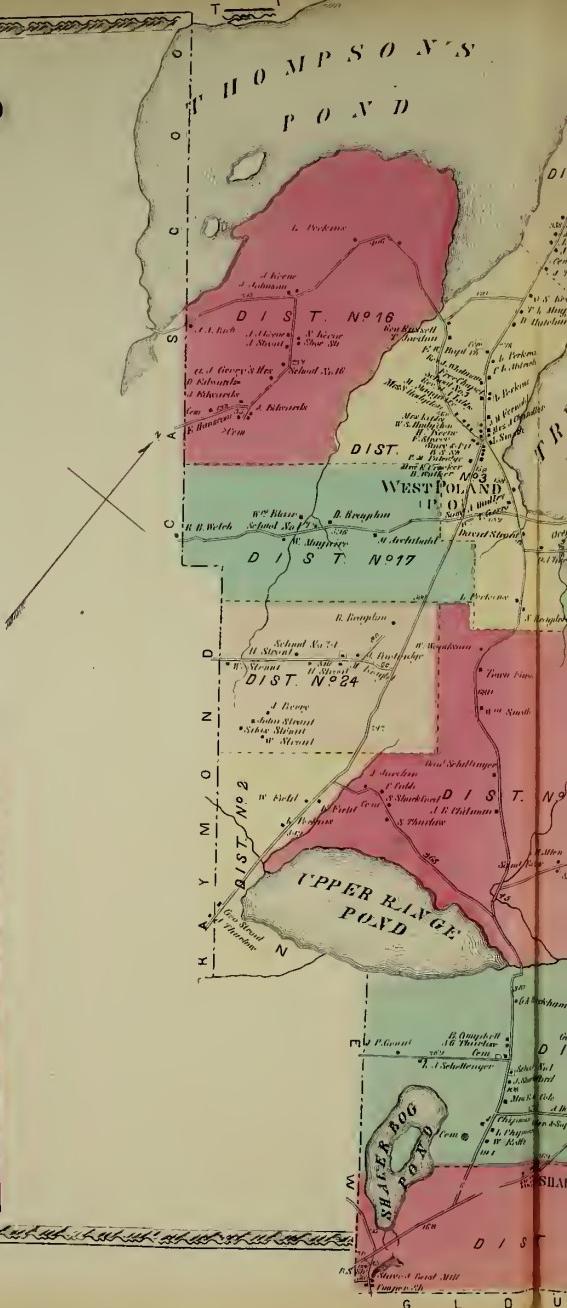
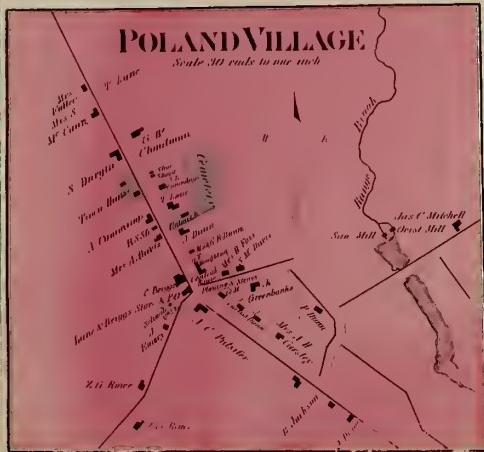
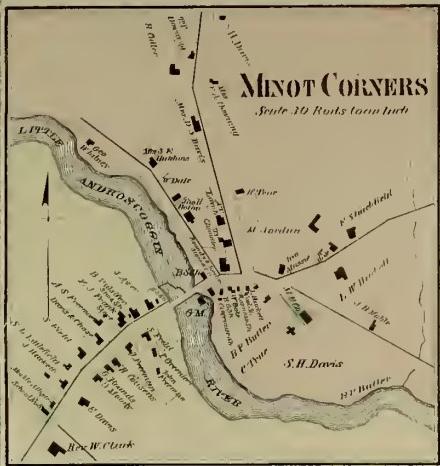


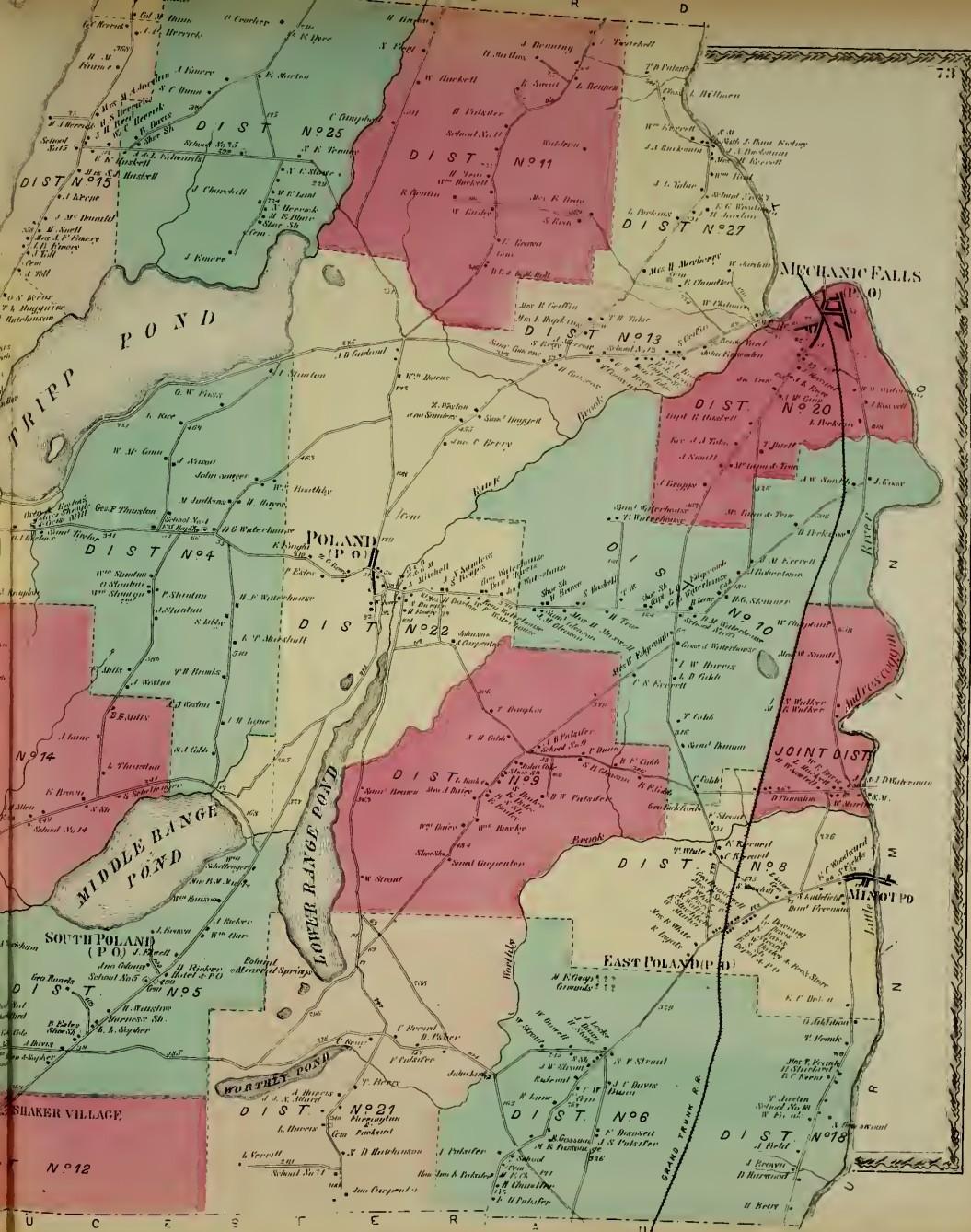


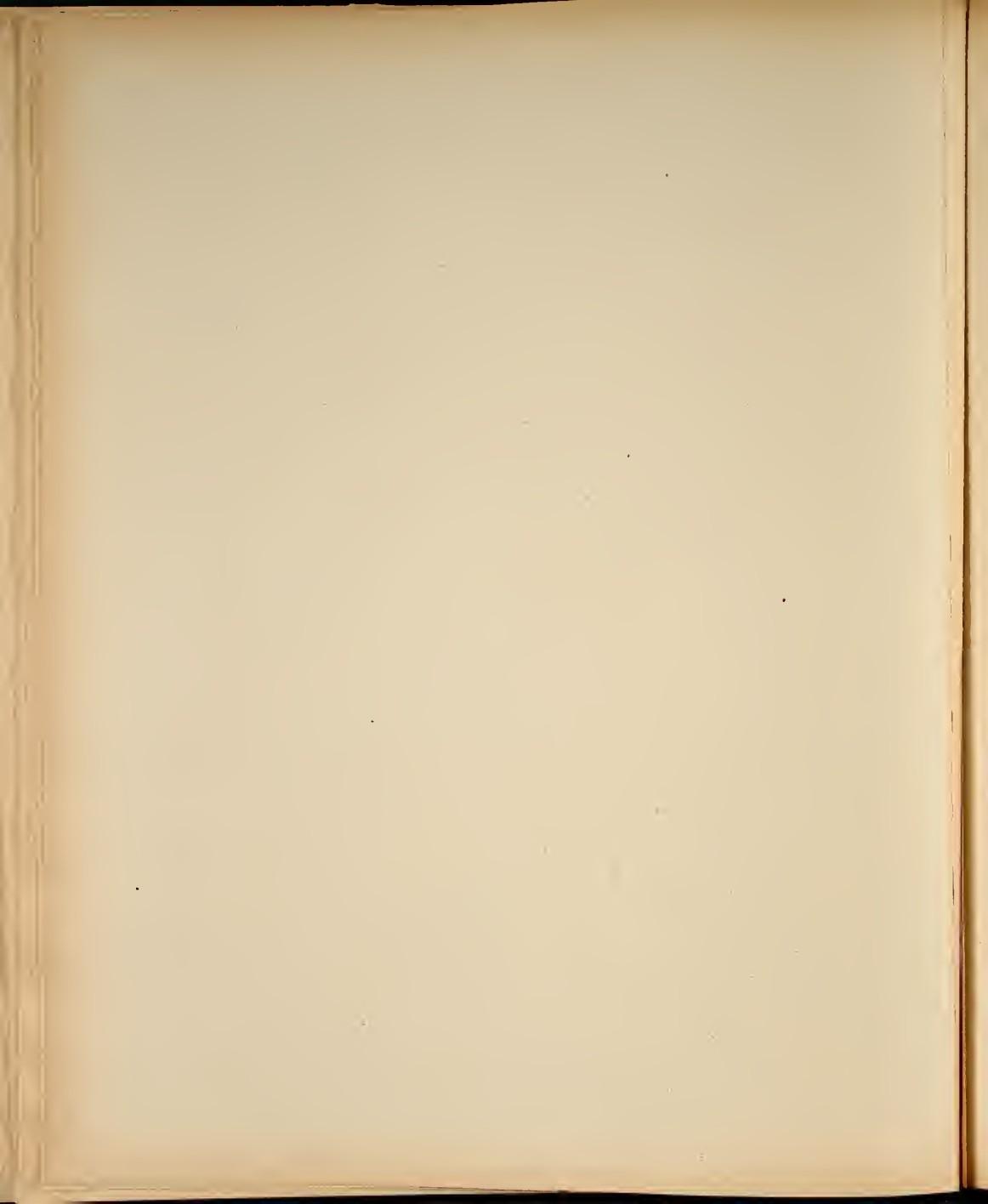


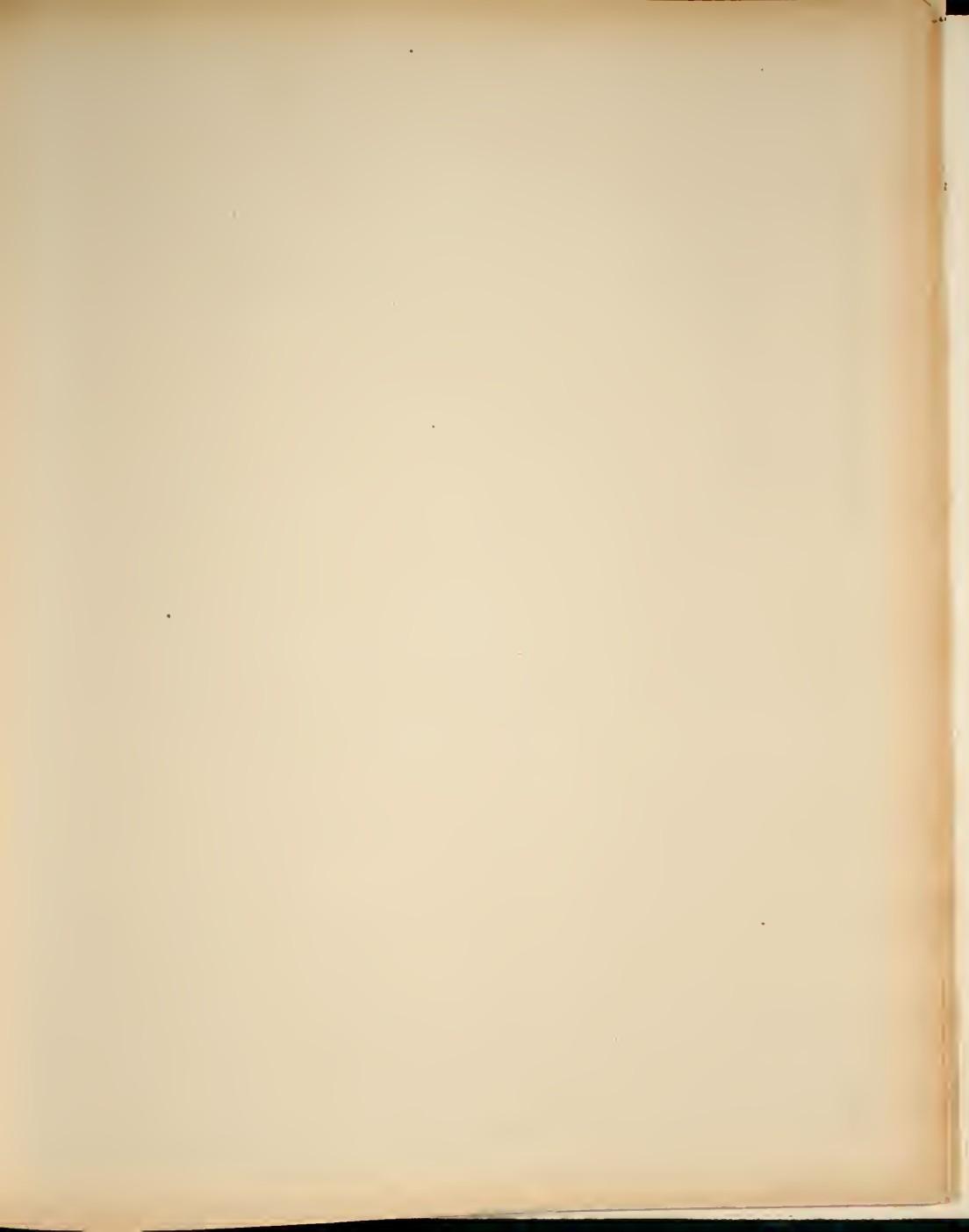
POLAND

Sister's wishes to my wife



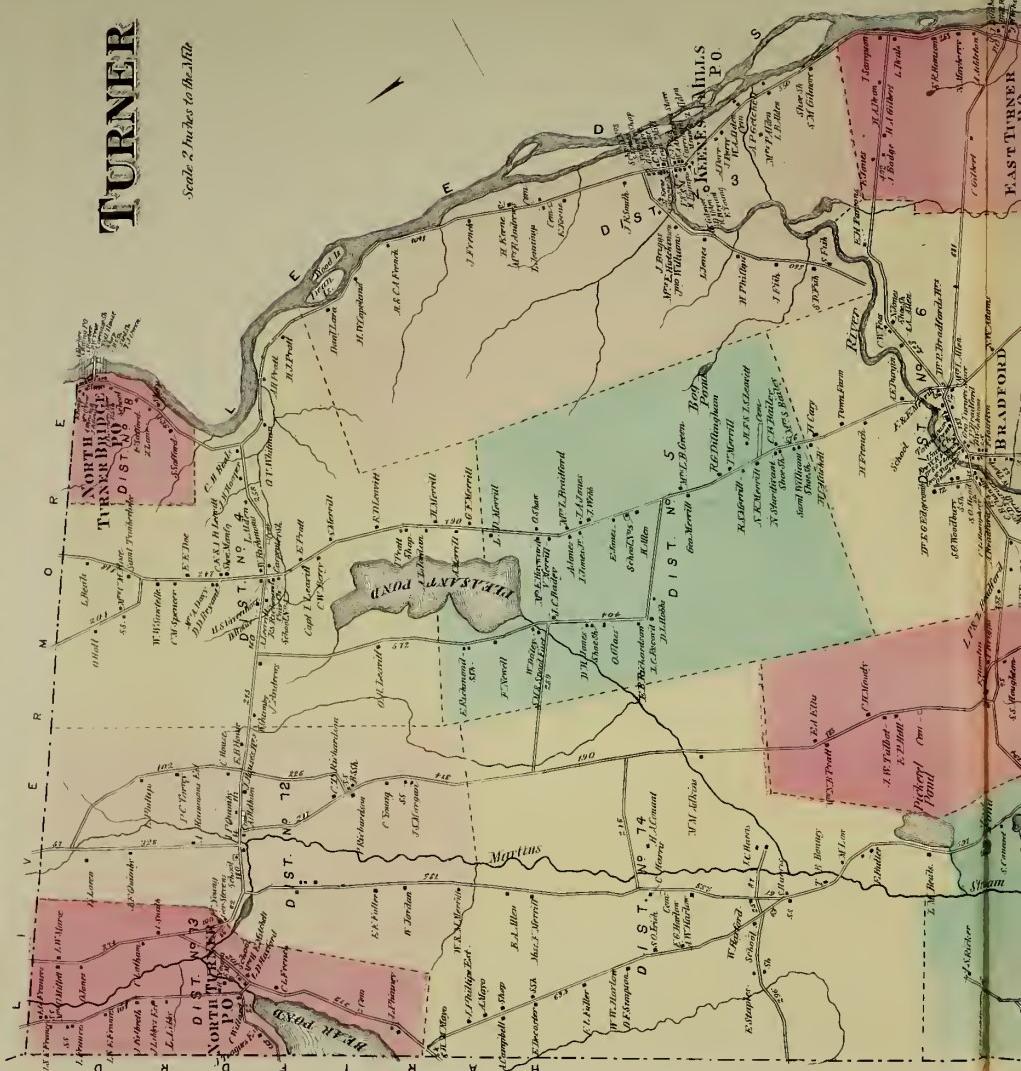


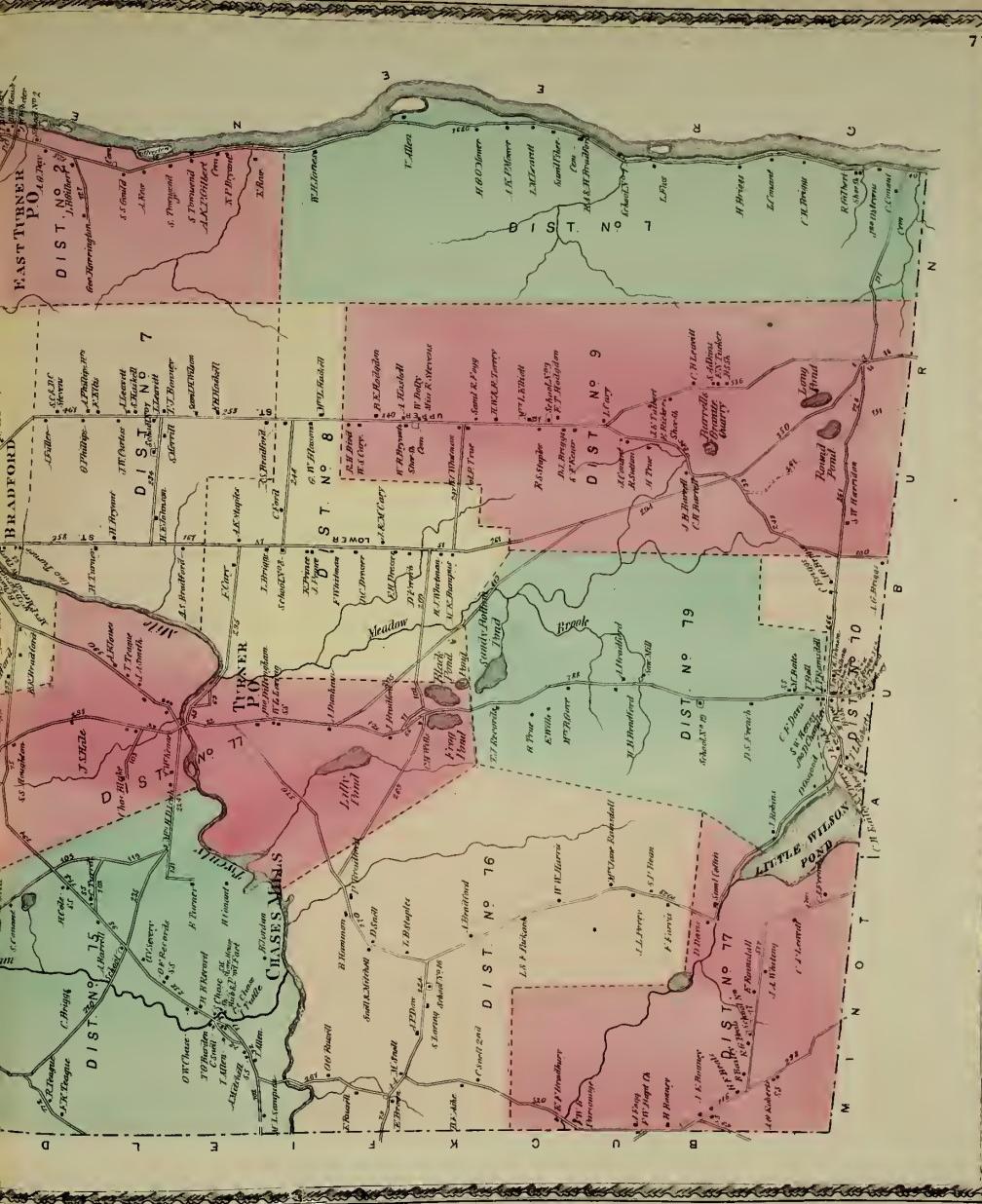


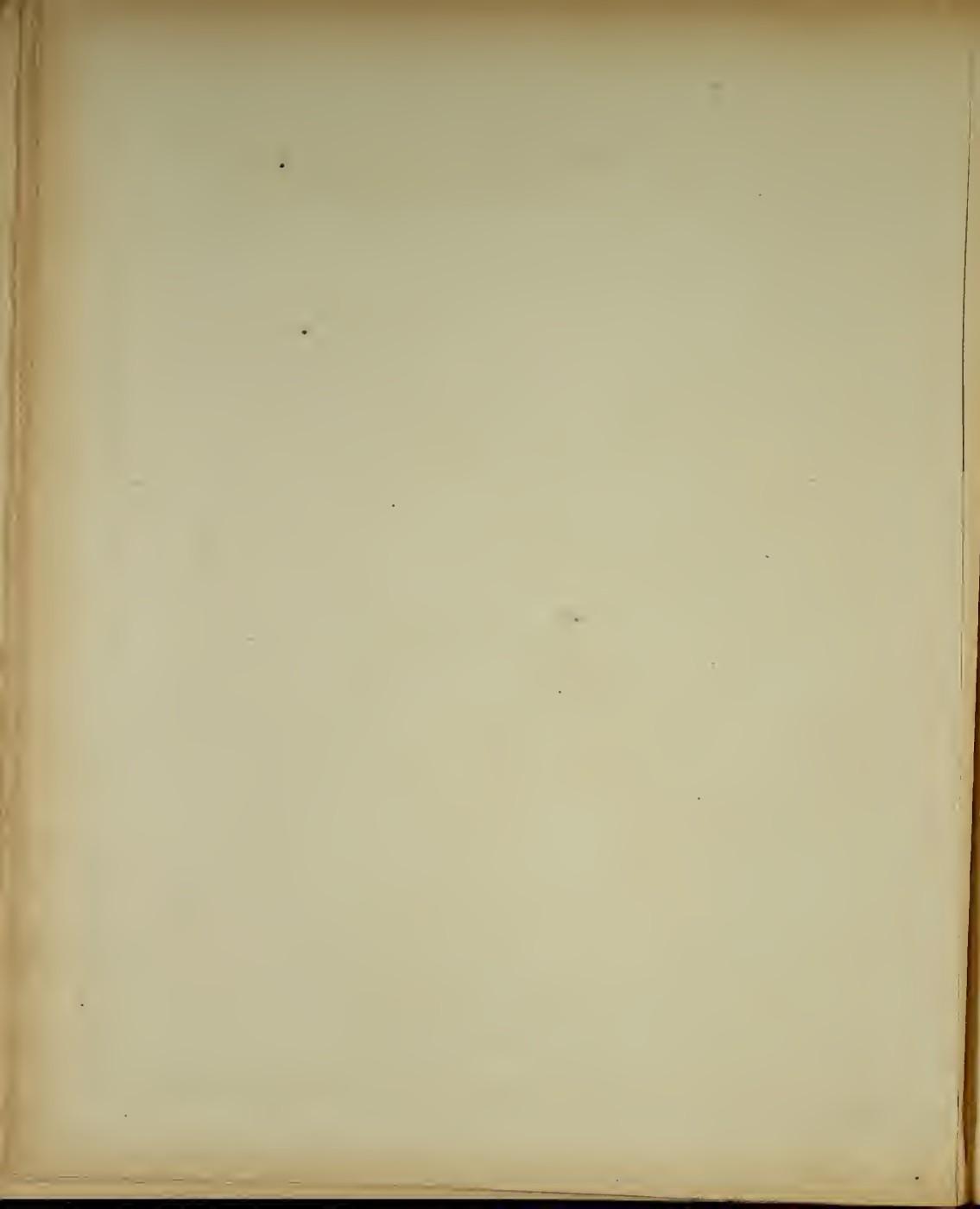


TURNER

Scale 2 inches to the mile



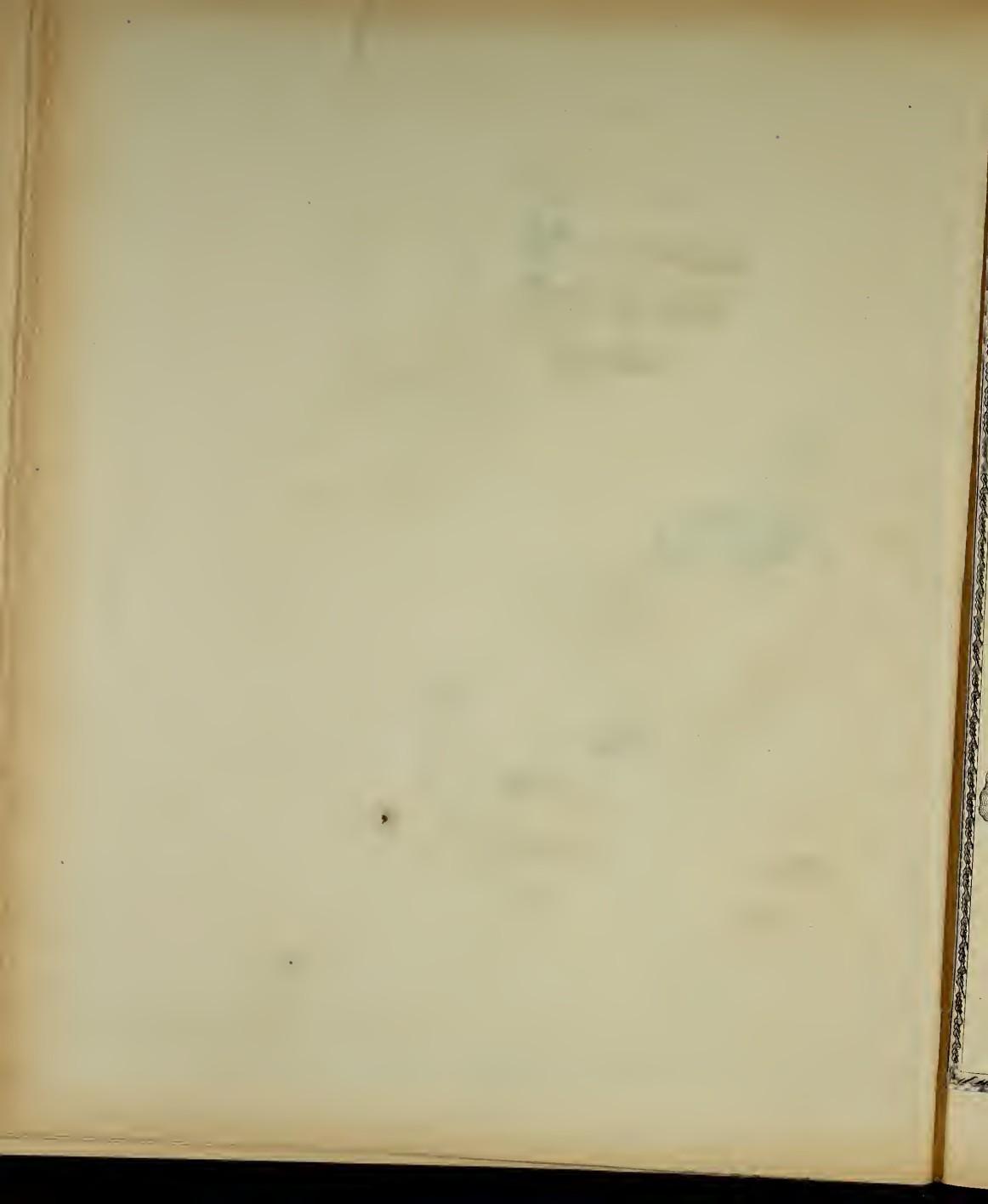




TURNERVILLE

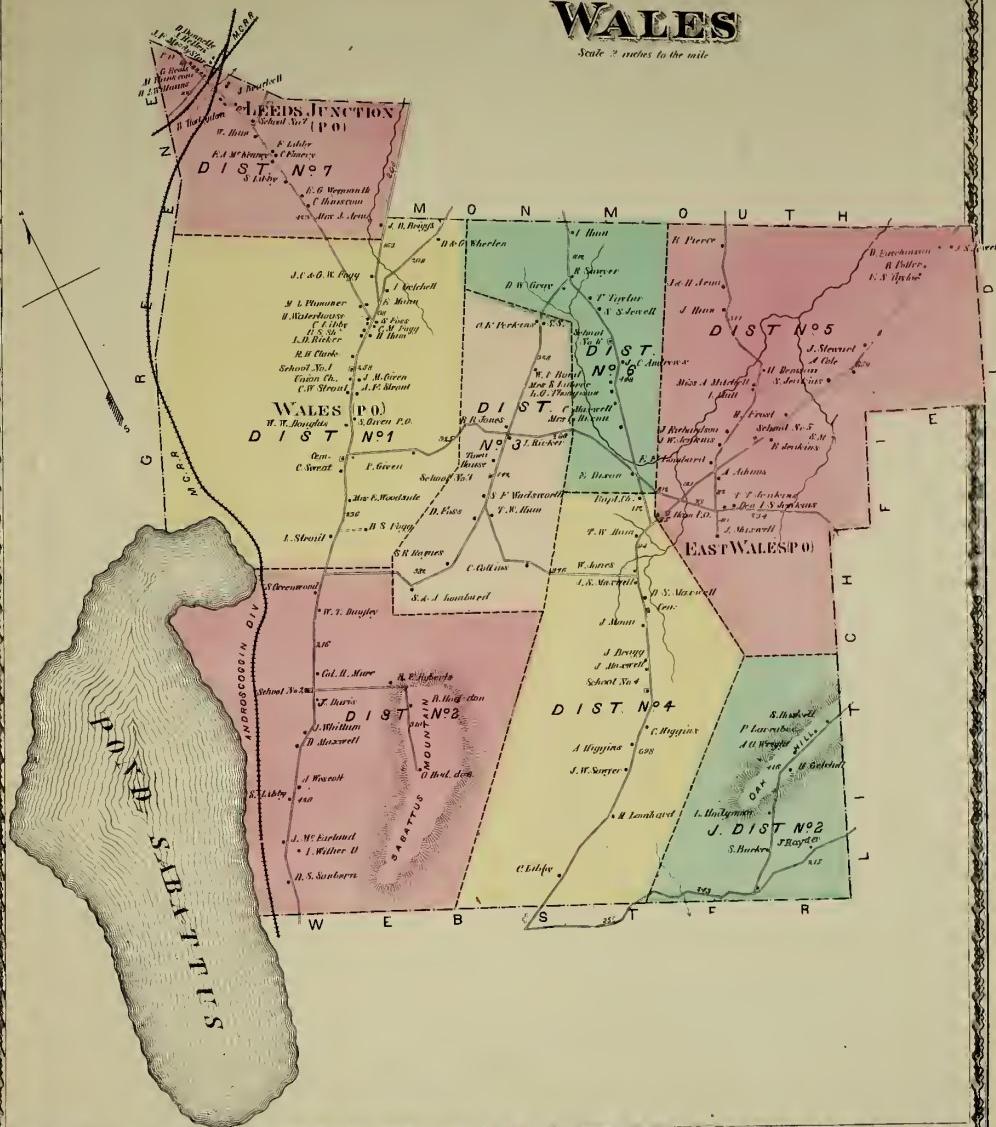
Scale 20 rods to the inch

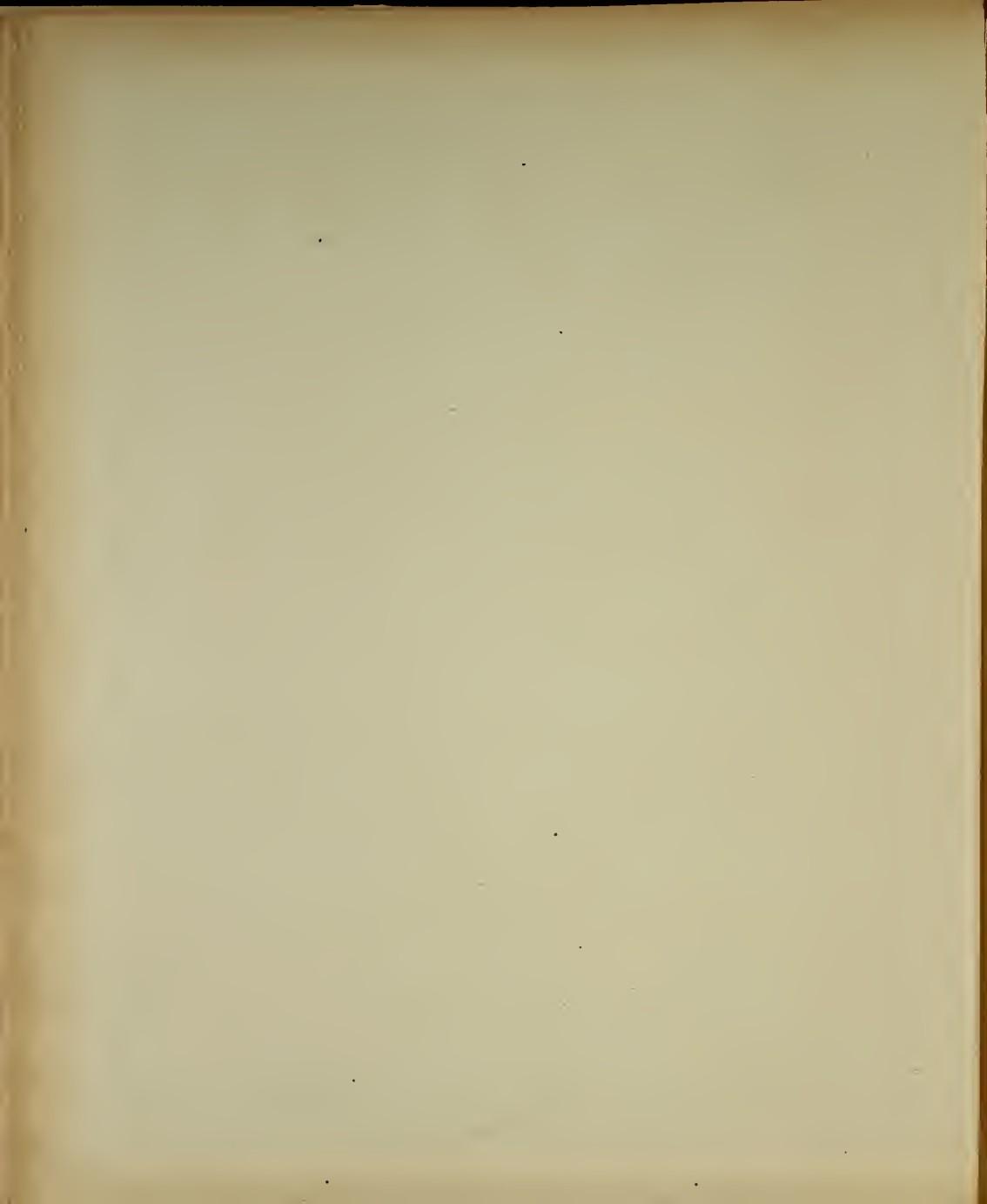




WALES

Scale 2 miles to the mile





NORTH TURNER

Scale 30 Rods to an Inch



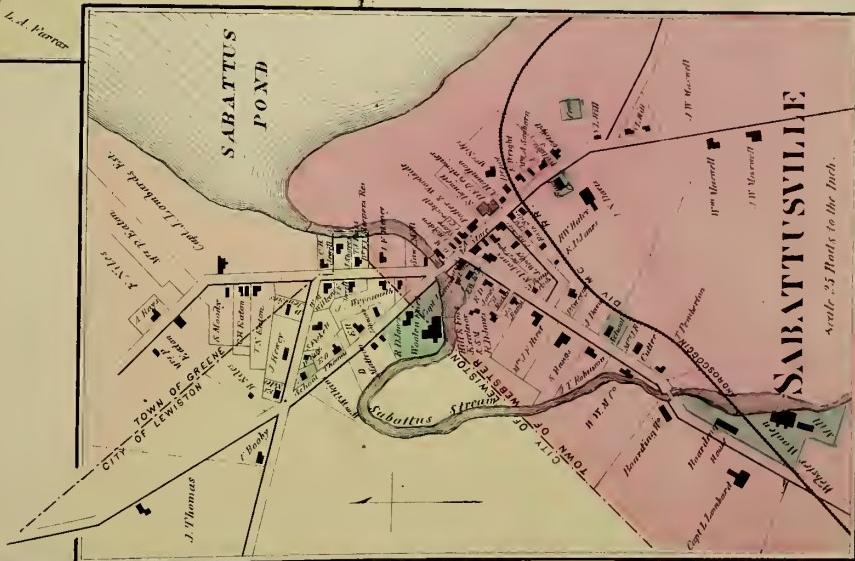
LISBON PLAINS

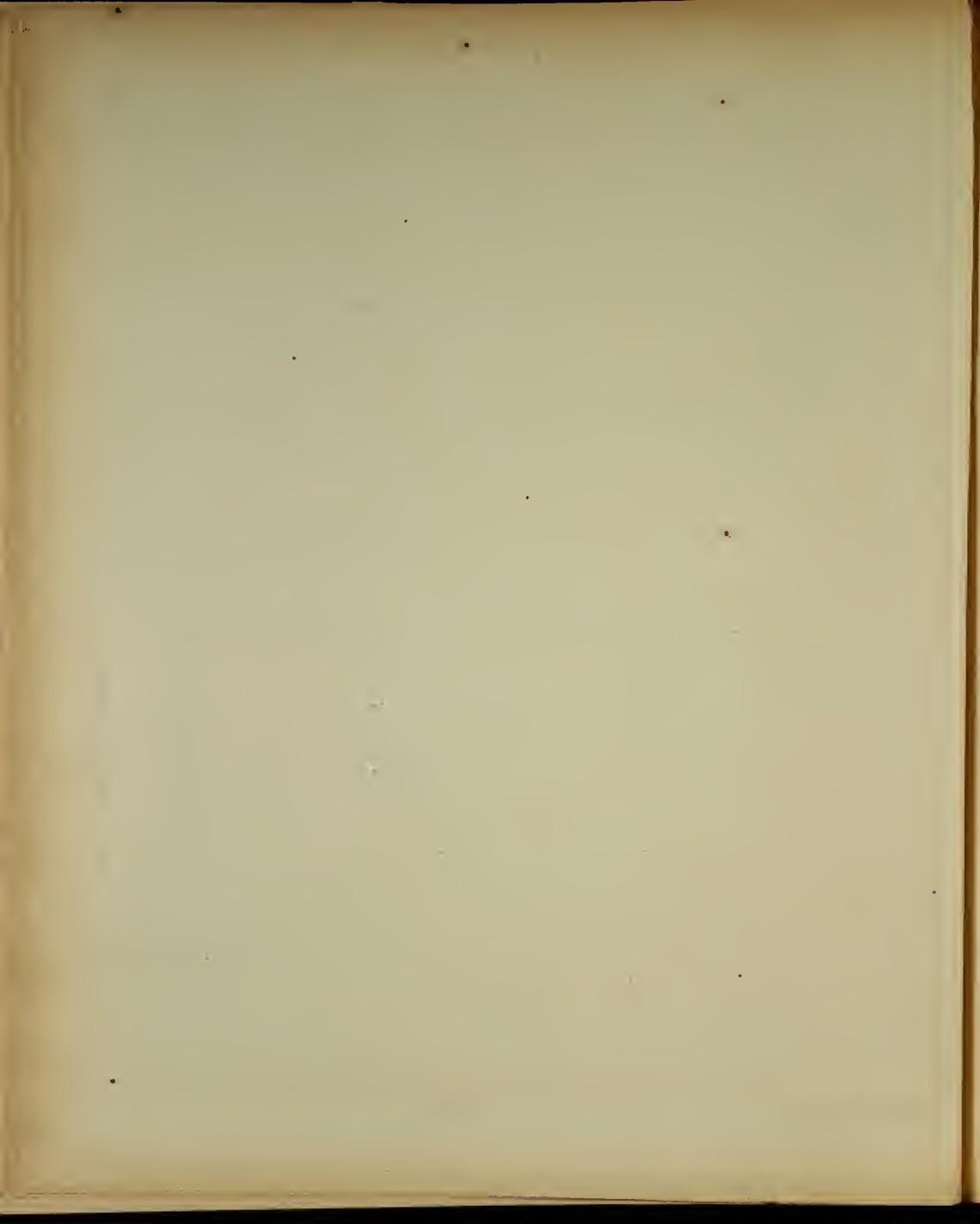
Save 30% today on Indi



ABBATUS
PONDI

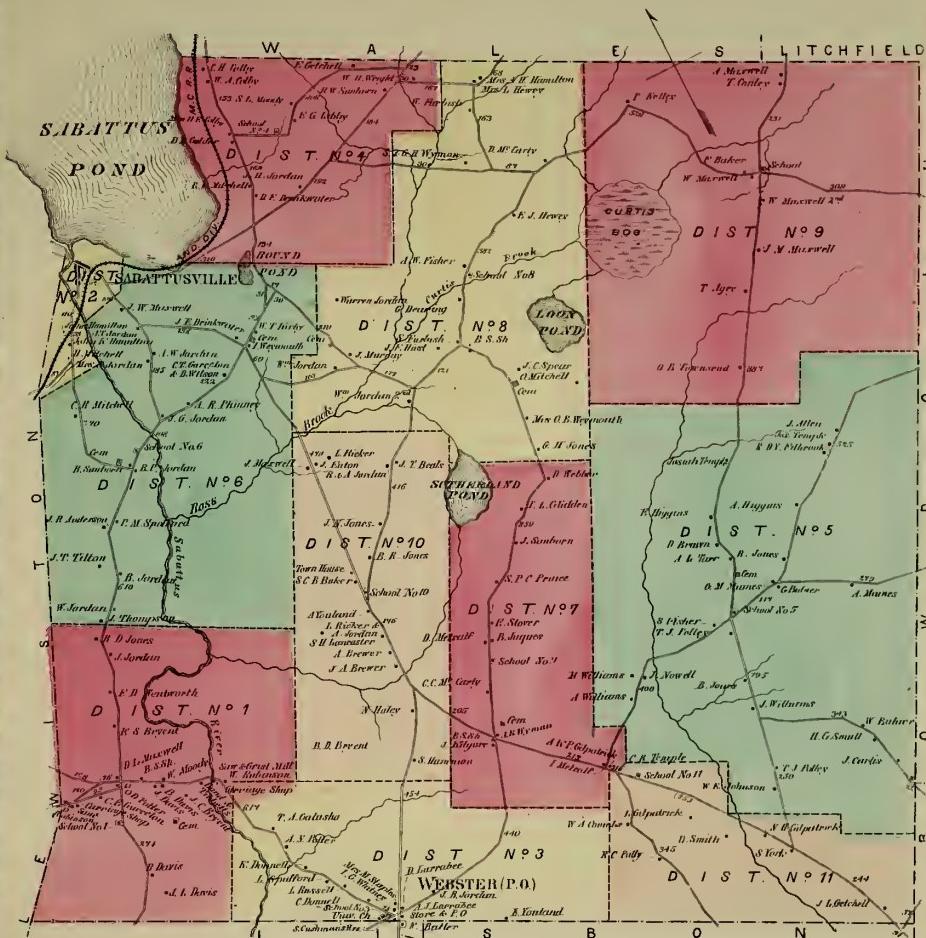
Scale .35 Nods to the Inch.

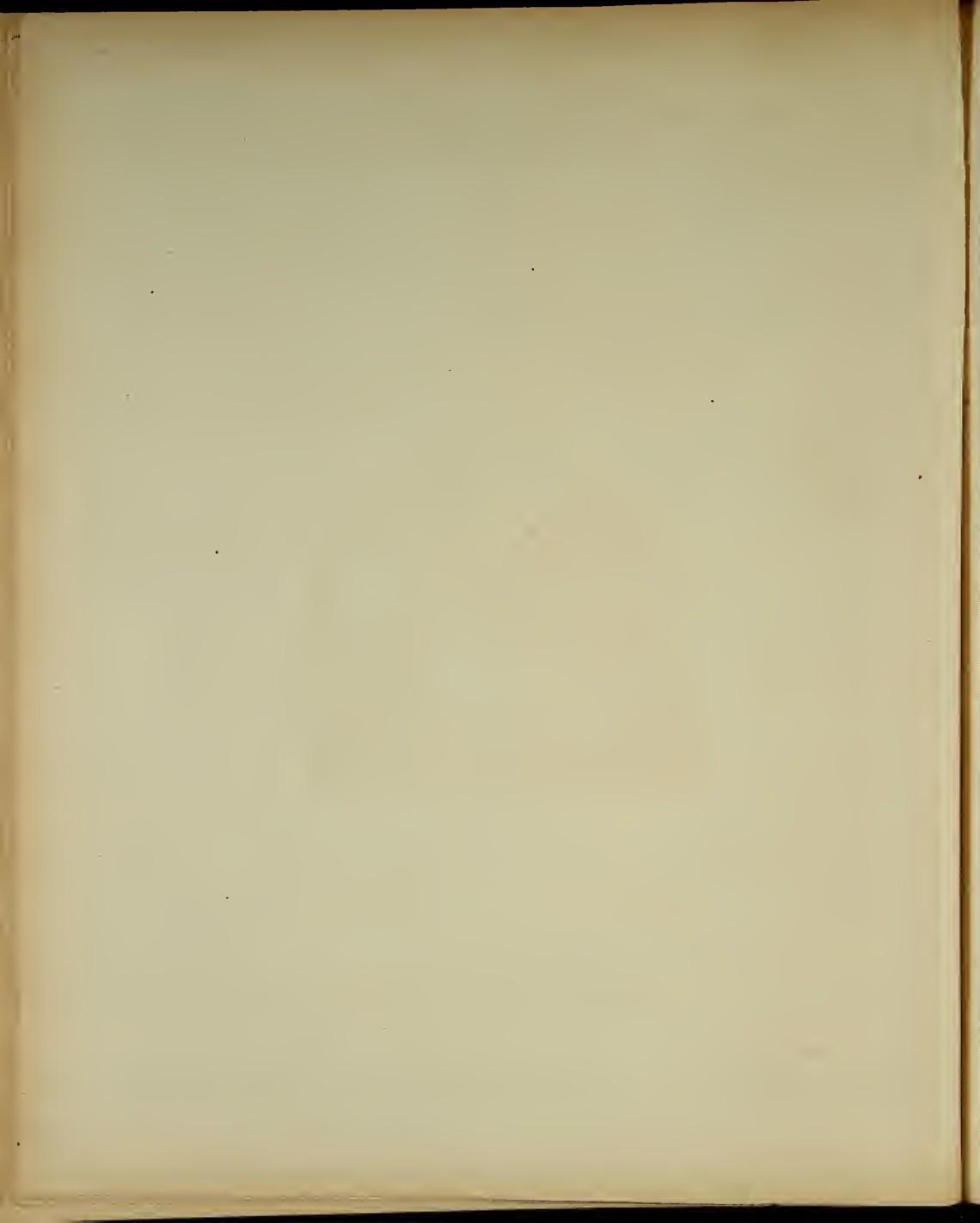




WEBSTER

Scale 3 inches to the mile





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TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

CLOTH, HAIR, TOOTH, AND NAIL BRUSHES,

SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,

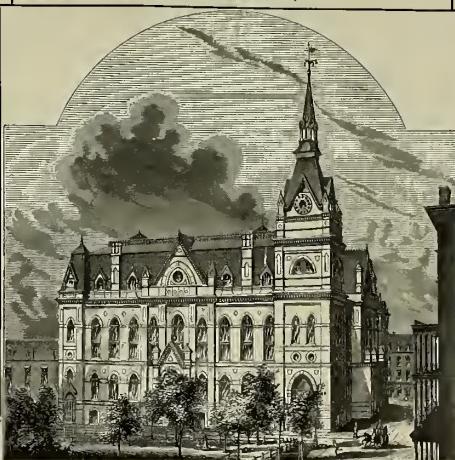
Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, etc. etc.,

AND PROPSLINES OF

Cook's Hair Invigorator, Mrs. Benedict's Hair Boner, Cook's Hair Dye, Cook's Calorite Dentifrice, Magnolia Salve, Cook's Camphor Ice, Cook's Olycerine Cream, Cook's Arnica, Court Plaster, etc.

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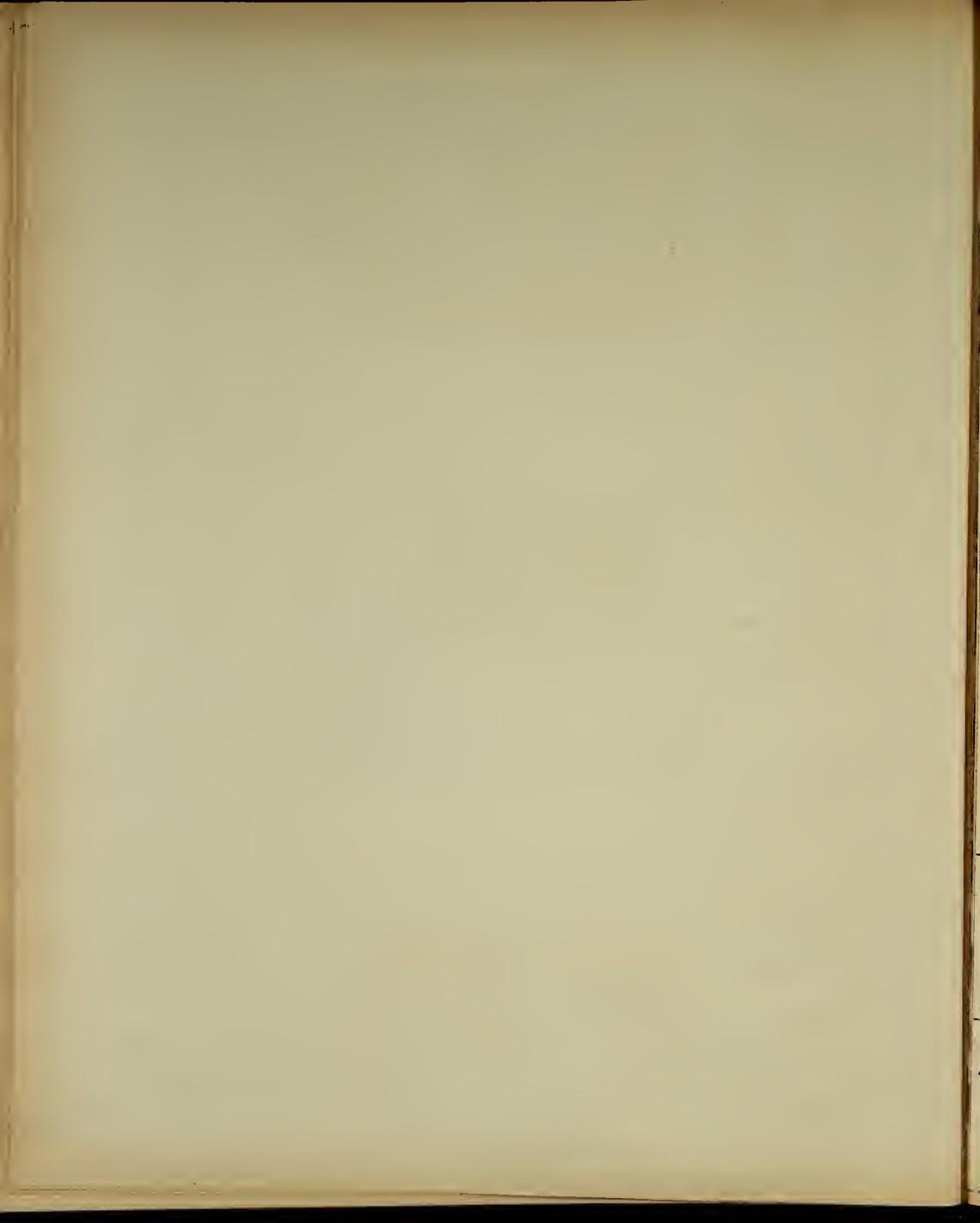
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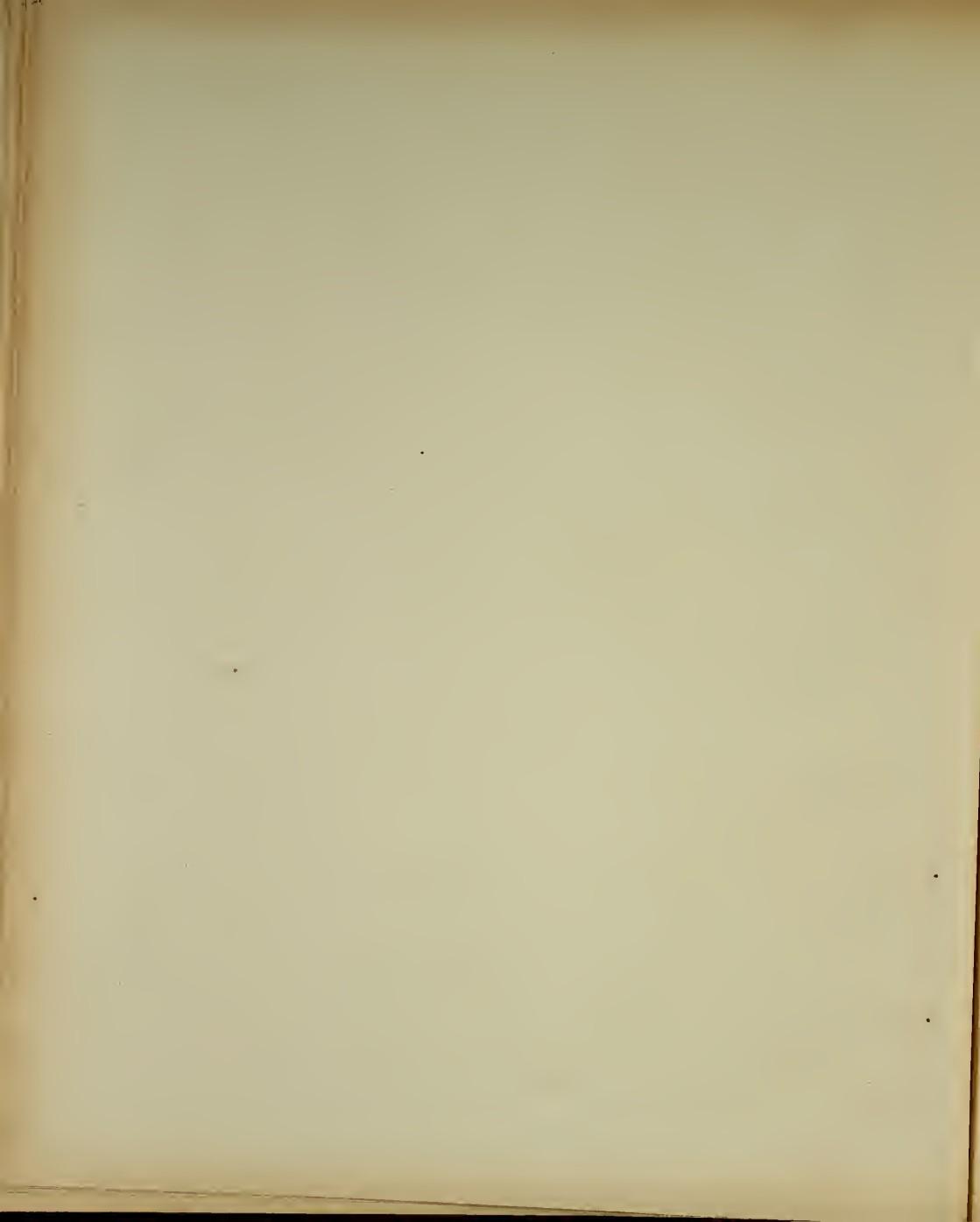
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C. A. Tracy, Contractor and Builder.
G. C. Baugh, Architect, Office, Savings Bank Block.
George Hanson, Contractor and Builder.
J. P. Norton, Contractor and Builder, Office, under DuWitt.
F. Matney & Son, Contractors and Trucking, Glace, Upper Main street.

- E. Smith, Contractor and Builder.
A. E. Kneeler, Justice of Peace Court, Union Block.

- A. Beaud, Savings Bank Block.
C. S. Conant, Lycraem Block.

- Frye & Cotton, Cotton Block.
J. W. & J. G. Coburn, Post.

- H. J. Goss, Lycraem Block.
L. H. Henningsen, Savings Bank Block.

- S. & J. W. May, Lower Main street.

- A. M. Palster, Lisbon street.

Books.

- First National, C. F. Packard, President; A. Drocka, Jr., Cashier.
Lewiston Savings for Savings, J. G. Coburn, President; J. S. Adams, Treasurer.

Bakerys.

- T. F. Day, firm of Vraney & Day, Steam Bakery, Franklin street. Res. Lincoln street.

Barbers and Hairdressers.

- Harry A. Coop, Pine street.
J. B. W. Ghidetti, Lisbon street.
J. W. & J. S. Lake, Lisbon street.

- Bookellers, Stationers, and News Agents.

- Whitney & Goggin, Union street.
S. G. Freese, Lisbon street.

Boots and Shoes.

- Goss & Frost, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Lisbon street, next door to Flirt & Tracy's Block.
E. Prentiss, Men's, Ladies', and Children's Boots and Shoes constantly on hand, Lisbon street, Lisbon Block.
Dana Webb, Wholesale Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Lisbon street.

Blacksmiths.

- Dearing & Gorrell, Upper Main street.
W. W. Wood, Gates street.
W. N. Ames, Gates street.

Brickmasons.

- John H. Pittengill & Son, Yard near Upper Main street.
Levi S. Ward, " " "
Samuel W. Libby, " " "
M. H. Burke, in Little Village, Yard near Durfee Depot.

Brease Foundry.

- John P. Loomis, all kinds of Brass and Composition Casting, in foundry, 100 Main street, Agents for Davis' Mill Brass and Copper. Personal attention given to job work, At street, in rear of Tremont House.

Butcher.

- John C. Daker, Upper Main street.
Hackett & Weiman, Bates street.
Potter & Thompson, Park street.

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Carriage Goods.

- J. A. Skinner & Co., Dealers in Carriage Goods of every kind; also Saddlery, Hardware, Leather, etc.

Clothing, Gentle Furnishing Goods, etc.

- Bailey & Davis, elegant Furnishing Goods; Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Agents for Davis' Mill Brass and Copper. Machine Shop, 105 Lisbon street.

- F. C. Goodwin, Shirt Manufacturer, and Dealer in Gentle Furnishing Goods, 105 Lisbon street.

- John C. Daker, Dealer in Cloth, Clothing, Goods' Parfum Goods, etc. etc. Lisbon street.

- Wm. P. Purviance, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Ready-to-Wear and Goods' Parfum Goods, 23 Lisbon street.

- Smith & Price, Merchant Tailors and Dealers in Gentle Furnishing Goods, 63 Lisbon street.

Cloaks, Watches, and Jewelry.

- H. A. Goggin & Son, Jobbers of Watches, Materials and Tools, Jewelry, Spectacles, Plate Ware, etc. 81 Lisbon street.

Confectionery, Wholesale and Retail.

- Wm. Higgins, Manufacturing and Wholesale Dealer in Flirt & Tracy's Confectionery, Franklin street.

- C. Parker, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Confectionery and Cigars. Wholesale and Commission Dealer in Candy, Confectionery, and all kinds of Peper, and Candy Counter, Lisbon street.

Crocksery and Glassware.

- Daniel Wood, Dealer in Crockery, China, Glass, Japaned, Silver Plated, and Britannia Ware, Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Tableware, etc. Stoneware and Soda Ware, Tin Ware, Glassware, and for sale to the trade at factory price, 59 Lisbon street.

Dentist.

- B. B. Strong, Surgeon Dentist, 24 Central Block, Lisbon street.

Drapgists.

- H. Barron, Dealer in Drapes, Medallions, Fancy Goods, and Pictures, opposite Lisbon Hall, 105 Lisbon street.
John G. Cook, Dealer in Drapes, Bedding, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, etc. etc. Prescriptions carefully prepared, 105 Lisbon street, and 105 Franklin street.

- Clarke & Kettner, Dealer in Drapes, Bedding, Toilet Articles, Fancy Goods, etc. constantly on hand of the best quality. Prescriptions carefully prepared, 105 Lisbon street.

- B. W. Wiggin, Apothecary and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, etc. etc. Lisbon and Pine streets.

- Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc.**

- Barron, Dealer in Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, etc. etc. Ladies' Underclothing made to order by Miss Barron, 105 Franklin street.

- Hirsh, Dealer, Dealer in Dry and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Goods, Child Goods, Ladies' Undergarments, and Ladies' Suits, See the Barron Block.

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- Gouge H. Flint, Dealer in Dry and Fancy Goods of all kinds, Saving Bank Block.

- George H. Flint, Dealer in Ladies' Undergarments and Suits, Hair Work, Corsets, etc. neatly and promptly done to order; Hair bought and sold, 24 Franklin street.

- George R. Page, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods, Stew Goods, Buttons, Ribbons, Flowers, Hoops-kits, etc. 105 Franklin street.

- Goddard & Paul, Dealers in Dry Goods, No. 34 Lisbon street, Isaac A. Smith, Dealer in Fancy Goods, 15 Lisbon street.

- J. A. Rock & Co., Dealers in Dry and Fancy Goods, Lisbon Block, Lisbon Street.

- J. W. Tracy & Son, Dealers in Dry and Fancy Goods, 105 Franklin street, and 105 Lisbon street.

- Mrs. Hannah T. Terl, Dealer in Dry and Fancy Goods; Agent for American Novelty Improved Sewing Machines, and Circular and Circular Knitting to be done to meet Fashionable Styles, 105 Lisbon street.

- N. H. Landry, Dealer in Ladies' and Children's Clothing, 105 Franklin street, and Dealer in Fancy Goods, 105 Franklin street.

- N. H. Landry, Dealer in Ladies' and Children's Clothing, 105 Franklin street, and Dealer in Fancy Goods, 105 Franklin street.

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- Misses M. & J. Thorley, Milliners and Dealers in Millinery Goods, 105 Lisbon street.

- Miss G. D. Tracy, Dealer in Ladies' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, German Zephyr Wreaths, Ladies' Hair Goods constantly on hand and made to order; Agent for Flirt & Tracy's Confectionery, Franklin street.

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- K. F. Hayes, Wholesale Sun Manufacture, Lisbon street.

- D. F. Neyer, Dealer in Ladies' Underwear, 105 Franklin street.

- H. H. Nichols, Trippe Manufacturer, East Avenue.

- Mason, Brick & Stone.

- R. D. Thomas, Masons street.

- J. W. Danison, Agent, Ansonia Mill.

- A. M. Palster, Agent, Little Andoverogg in Auburn.

- John F. Gill, Dealer in Bleaching and Dye Works.

- Joseph F. Gill, Gas-Light Company.

- H. H. Daniels, Paymaster, Continental Mills.

- H. L. Downes, Master Mechanic, Continental Mills.

- J. W. Wood, Woolens Mill.

- H. C. Fingers, Superintendent, with S. R. Bearce & Co.

- S. R. Wood, Agent, Lower Franklin street.

- E. F. Palmer, Agent, Franklin street.

- E. F. Palmer, City Clerk.

- Wm. Lydon, State Commissary, Lincoln street.

- Elias Webster, Carpenter, Main street.

- E. S. Sawyer, Carpenter, Public Schools.

- J. W. Maxfield, Superintendent of Public Schools.

- A. W. Rogers, Superintendent, 105 Franklin street.

- W. S. Rogers, Superintendent, Bates Mill.

- George S. Pollock, Agent, Newell & Marbles Company.

- P. Andrews, Carpenter, College street.

- Charles H. Whittemore, College student.

- J. H. Tracy, Carpenter, College student.

- Rev. T. H. Hevey, Pastor French Catholic Church, Ash street.

- M. Lucy, Pastor Irish Catholic Church, Main street.

- Wm. P. Abbott, Postmaster, Main street.

- J. R. Parker, Postmaster.

- J. S. Campbell, Carpenter, Bates street.

- W. F. Wood, Carpenter, Wood street.

- Rev. J. S. Burgess, Pastor First Baptist Church, Pine street.

- John C. Daker, Merchant, Main street.

- Wm. B. Penney, Painter, Lincoln street.

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- G. W. Bucknam, Agent, " "

- J. O. Baker, Carpenter, Bates street.

- J. O. Baker, Carpenter, Bates street.

- John Garner, Importer and Exchange Agency, etc. Lisbon street.

- R. H. Moore, Lower Main street.

- J. & A. Anger, 50 Lincoln street.

- Samuel Booth, 80 Lincoln street.

Hair Store.

- Robert Crasweller, Hair Store, Manufacturers and Importers in Hair Goods, Hair Dresser, Hair Goods, all kinds of Hair work done; Ladies' and Children's Hair cut, dressed, 111 Lisbon street.

- James E. Longley, Manufacturer and Dealer in Hair Goods, Lower Main street.

- J. E. Longley, Manufacturer and Dealer in Hair Goods, Lower Main street.

- B. H. Tracy & Flint's Block, Lisbon street.

- J. C. & R. L. Lord, Dealers in Dry and Fancy Goods, Patent Office, 105 Franklin street.

- John Garner, Importer and Exchange Agency, etc. Lisbon street.

- R. H. Moore, Lower Main street.

- J. & A. Anger, 50 Lincoln street.

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Hardware.

- Owen & Little, Dealers in Tools and Hardware of all kinds, Lisbon street.

Hoteles.

- American House, F. W. Bill, Proprietor, Chapel street.

- DeWitt House, Waterhouse & Melton, Proprietors, Pine street.

- Tremont House, O. W. Harlow, Proprietor, cor. of Lisbon and Ash streets.

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- H. H. Bickey, Manufacturer of Leather Belting, Dealer in Horse Cloths and Ladings, near Upper Bridge, Main street.

- Richard Hall, Beehive Spindle and Fly Works, Flyers, Spindles, Tubes, and Whirls made for Manufacturing Company, 105 Franklin street.

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- Henry C. Remond, Woolen Mill, Franklin street.

- H. C. Remond, Woolen Mill, Franklin street.

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J. S. Chapman, Chiropractor.

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John Moore, Farmer.

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Leon Perkins, Farmer.

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Stephen Keno, " " "

Andrew Keno, " " "

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S. W. Shaw, " " " Carpenter.

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John H. Palmer, Farmer, Poland Village.

John R. Chandler, Farmer, Poland Village.

J. H. Colburn, Farmer, West Poland.

Joseph Towle, Farmer, Dist. No. 10.

C. L. Atfield, Farmer, West Poland.

Luther Ferkins, Real Estate and Cattle Broker, West Poland.

Ollie Parker, Farmer, Dist. No. 25.

H. Ricker & Sons, Proprietors of Poland Medical Springs, South Poland.

John H. Parker, Harness Maker, South Poland.

George A. Parker, Farmer, Dist. No. 5.

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C. H. Parker, " " "

D. E. Mills, " " "

Lorenzo Thurston, " " "

Aaron Lane, " " "

Orion A. Taylor, Farmer and Lumberman, Dist. No. 13.

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E. Davis, Farmer.

John Nichols, Farmer.

Henry E. Fox, Clerk U. S. Senate.

J. T. Chapman, Farmer.

John D. Dutton, Mechanic.

John Freeman, Teacher.

John H. Dotson, Mechanic.

John E. Dotson, Wool Dealer.

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State agents for Sofar, Robinson & Co.'s Medicinal Soaps and Capital Oil Co.'s celebrated Hair tonic.

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J. W. Holte, Farmer and Produce Broker, Dist. No. 10.

Jes. W. Chase, " " "

Charles C. Faith, Farmer and Alchemist.

Woodbury & Son, " " Glaziers.

W. H. H. Merritt, " " "

S. W. Shaw, " " " Carpenter.

Luther Verrell, " " " Carpenter,

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S. G. Rice, Shoe Manufacturer.

Perry Bowles, Shoe Manufacturer.

Ira Thor, Farmer.

Sam. W. Sculie, with S. Soule.

R. D. Merri, Blacksmith.

Willis Turner, Miller and Manufacturer of Lumber.

Sam. A. Allen, Farmer and Manufacturer of Lumber.

Chas. A. Allen, Farmer and Manufacturer of Lumber.

Hotel.

The only hotel in the town is the Bell's Home, situated at Greenes Depot. This house has been lately refitted and refurbished by the present gentry, business and proprietor, and persons in pursuit of health or pleasure will find every comfort and convenience as may be found at this establishment for the entertainment of passengers from the oars or guests at the house.

Leeds Subscribers' Business Notices.

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John Turner, Farmer and Town Clerk, Dist. No. 5.

Edwin Abbott, Resident, Dist. No. 5.

Benj. Miltet, Farmer and Shoemaker, Dist. No. 5.

Davis French, " " Justice of the Peace.

Sam. Howard, Farmer.

Hannah Harrick, Farmer.

S. R. Dean, Farmer and School Committee, Dist. No. 6.

R. J. Jennings, " " " " "

J. S. Jennings, " " " " "

Columbus Jennings, Farmer and School Committee, Dist. No. 6.

Robert Turner, Farmer and Butcher, Dist. No. 10.

Ivan Stinchfield, Farmer, Dist. No. 10.

H. L. Lathrop, " " " " "

W. H. French, Dist. No. 6.

T. C. Foss, Merchant and Postmaster, North Leeds, Dist. No. 6.

F. D. Allis, Farmer, Dist. No. 8.

Seth Miltet, " " "

T. S. Carter, Farmer and Selectman, Dist. No. 6.

John Merrill, Farmer, " " "

F. D. Allis, " " "

Eben Cahn, " " "

John H. Abilin, Farmer and Shoemaker, Dist. No. 1.

H. M. Brewster, Merchant and Currier, Dist. No. 4.

Stephen Webb, Farmer.

Charles H. Dilmore, Farmer, Dist. No. 4.

Amos H. Dilmore, " " "

David Simond, Farmer, Dist. No. 8.

James Merrill, Farmer and Proprietor of Ferry, Dist. No. 5.

O. W. Street, Merchant, Dist. No. 6.

John Young, Farmer and Soloman, Dist. No. 5.

Bent T. Lemont, Farmer and Selectman, Dist. No. 5.

Jonah L. Vining, Dist. No. 6.

John H. Vining, Farmer and Soloman, Dist. No. 6.

John H. Vining, Farmer and Soloman, Dist. No. 6.

Samuel M. Thomas, " " "

N. D. Class, Lumberman, Dist. No. 7.

John H. Parker, Farmer, Dist. No. 8.

David Simond, Farmer, Dist. No. 8.

James Ogord, " " "

George, " " "

J. E. Sylvester, " " "

Frank Jordan, " " "

John W. Smith, Farmer and Soloman, Dist. No. 5.

Simon Snow, " " "

C. O. Smith, " " "

Frederick Linkam, Merchant, Dist. No. 10.

Philip Collier, Farmer, " " "

C. W. Cooper, " " "

Greene Subscribers' Directory.

A. C. Crosby, Civil Engineer and Inventor of Mower, Dealer in Dry Goods and General Merchandise, Greene Depot.

John C. Green, Valley Shaker, Greene.

E. G. Eaton, Confectioner and Grocer, Greene corner.

Lowell, General Variety Store, Dry Goods, Druggists, &c., Greene, " " " " "

Leander Parker, Shoemaker and Farmer, Greene.

Jesse Franklin, Blacksmith, Greene, " " "

John Pratt, " " " " "

Edmund Fogg & Son, Shoemakers, Greene.

John W. Sprague, Farmer and Miller, Greene.

Wm. W. Moulton, Turner, Greene.

John H. Parker, Farmer and Mechanic, Greene.

Edgar Higgins, Farmer and Mechanic, Greene.

Eliza Sprague, Farmer, Manufacture, Greene.

John H. Hamlin, Farmer and Currier, Greene.

John H. Gilbert, Farmer, Greene.

BY J. O. ELDER.

nt granted to TI

Jackson, and John Oliver Noyes, and John Rusk, for my bounded and styled the Pejepscot People, and their lands called the Pejepscot Indians, taking the name of the river before the "Twenty miles or Lewiston" and the Indians extending from the highest point of the Androscoggin River to the ocean on the west, and from on the east side of R. These boundaries gave rise to innumerable controversies, which I will call for more than a century, and then by order of the Legislature the claimed controversy was to be settled between the Pejepscot Indians and the State.

and great falls¹ of the Amherstburg, referred to in Ward's account, and directed the government agents to sail up to him on the west side of the river below the mouth of the Amherstburg, and to take up an acre or two of land of Port Royal (Lancaster).

These limits were promptly reduced by the proprietors, and in 1775, James Landon, Samuel Davies, and Thomas Drayton were appointed referees to determine the boundaries of the original tract of land given to the General Court in 1775. But the government as desirous of securing to the settlers the land and supplies they had obtained, and had no objection to their settling there, gave them an additional hundred acres of land to subdue healthily as would seem best its improvement, and on such terms, and so conducted themselves that the settlers were enabled to live in comfort by the government which deemed just and reasonable. The proprietors did not object to these additions, and in accordance with it, through the action of the courts of Lancaster and Lambeth, Connecticut, during the northern winter of 1775-76, the boundaries of the tract were fixed, and of the eastern side so as to embrace about three-fourths of the town of Leets. But while the concluding article was being signed, the American Revolution was in progress, and the hostility against the proprietors was at the height, which sometimes compelled open opposition to the proprietors. Mr. Peter Little, who was a agent of the proprietors, as well as owner of a great part of Leets, there were some difficulties between him and the settlers.

A large number of settlers, understanding that Mr. Little was staying at the house of Mrs. Parington, and that he had been a guest there for some time, and had not moved in those days, proceeded to Falmouth where they exhibited the plaint, as well as the documents which showed his conduct. Mr. Peter Little, however, having learned of the doings of the settlers and determined manner behaved not, but vain in regard to his rights, several steps were taken to quiet the disturbances. One of the steps was to have a meeting at the schoolroom of Mr. Parington, and one passed into the little setting down chimney on fire, which was built of iron stocks and stones, and which was distinguished by the name of Mrs. Parington, who had taken rooms in the schoolroom.

the state of Little had secured himself
a dollar, who was the man having about them, they called,
at that before he had covered the cost and the door
fee, and the sum paid him, the man he used
employed by lawless men, Mr. Parson, who
designed the voices of Samuel Crook and David
Wright, and the names of the two men, and
who he caused to be arrested as being of
those who were tried at Wimbleton found guilty and sentenced
to death.

First Settlers.—These very liberal conditions were duly accepted by Bagley and Little, and immediate measures instituted to occupy the "intended town." It was not, however, until the summer of 1770, that the first

Paul Hildreth had his log cabin within the Continental Mills. Mr. Hildreth was a young man, a rice of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and possessed a bold and resolute character. He had been born at Newmarket, Hampshire, where he had resided until he came to his settlement in Lewiston. In the fall of 1831 he was married during the absence of his wife, and he soon after took up his residence in Lewiston, but returned to Lewiston on a short time in 1832. In 1833 he removed to Gardiner, Maine, where he died about 1835. There is a tradition in the Hildreth family, that the first log house ever built in Lewiston was the one occupied by

Mr. Biddle was a man of great wealth, owning a large estate of fifty acres, to the first house-setter of Lewiston, Mr. John Cushing, who had a small farm on the hillside. Mr. Biddle built the first refinery in town, and took up a house in it. He had a large family, consisting of four sons and three daughters. His sons were: George, James, and William. Mr. Biddle had a large number of slaves at the time of his death, made of his improvements, and then he sold them. He had a large number of slaves, and when he died, he left them to his wife. Mr. Biddle's wife was Mrs. Mary Cushing, daughter of John Cushing, farmer, now dead, of Mr. Biddle's family. She had five sons and five daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Anna Biddle, is now living.

Mr. Biddle died in the fall of 1770, leaving David Fetterlyong from New York, as his executor. Mr. Fetterlyong resided in his house on the lot next to Mr. Biddle's, and he also owned a house on the winter of 1771-2. He only sold in the town of Lewiston, Fetterlyong, and he did not sell in the city. He did not reside in the city until after the American Revolution, during the War, when he entered the army, but took which he had

John A. Murchison

of completed, until the next season. Mr. Jenkins twelve months of his life, and one more, the time of his death, he resided at Green's, where many of them die. The most valuable estate of Mr. Harris's known as the "hill" with its buildings, was situated on the hill above the town, on what he now knows as Main Street, and covered in about twenty acres. He died there, and for his second lot at the Bayley place. There two lots were purchased and his death, November 16, 1850, he left his wife and son, and his widow distance west of Lincoln Street, and of the cross canal. Shortly after Abner's death, his wife moved to New Haven, and about fifteen acres of land, in the vicinity of the falls, to Col. Josiah Little, who had been a partner of Mr. Harris's, and had come here until 1810, when he sold his interest to Mr. L. Jenett Read for \$1,000, and removed to New Haven, where he died in 1840, as reported by his heirs in the Legatian company (now Franklin). Mr. Read's property was then the fourth largest in the town, being the fourth largest in 1775, and built a large front of the westerly end of Central block, opposite of Main Street.

Mr. Valentine, born September 21, 1773, was the first historian. Mr. Valentine was drowned in the river, while attempting to rescue his wife, who wished, Abner, married with Brescian's wife, Mrs. Valentine, daughter of Mr. Wm. Valentine's daughter Abigail, resided in the Valentine family until her death, in 1840.

Colours, came into town in 1773, but it is unknown where they then resided.

Mr. Davis, from New Gloucester, and on the Gil River, since known as the Gil River, and on the hill above the town, on what is now Main Street. Mr. Davis completed his

March, 29, 1815. Mr. Davis was a cobbler and shoemaker. He was employed in the propertors to survey a part of the town made by Mr. Davis in 1795, and residences of the then settlers. He was a leading member of the church and a very exemplary man. His son the first store at Lowell's Corner, was a child born in Lexington. His children, daughter, all settled in Lexington and descendants. He gave the land for the school on Sabattus Street, and erected, at a cost of \$1,000, a small building which is occupied for some years as a meeting house.

came from Bedford, Mass., February 1, a short time in Asa Davis's house. His son John married Lydia Griffin, Mr. Miller's wife, who he treated until his death as one of the most prominent men he had many offices of trust. He was one of the first members of the Anti-Slavery Society, and a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, and a delegate to the convention at Concord, October 1819, to form the constitution of this, and varied and important, and his duties with fidelity and with his constituents. His son Oliver and his wife moved to New Haven, Conn., in 1819, in the year of his return, and was colonel after his return. He was one of the number of years, and a representative to several terms. Ebener was a man of

several terms. Boscour was a man of education; was a member of the convention of constitution of Maine, in which he took a representative to congress from 1821 to 1829. His son, Boscour, remained to New York where he

the New York Atlas, of which he was editor naval sign-keeper under Buonaparte, and a congress from that city in 1862. He came in 1774, and settled on the Davis Nevers place, which he bought of W. May, 29, 1774, for three pounds and the tree, which is still in existence, is before Stephen Longfellow, of Parted by Nathan and Jonas Cohen. Mr. house was just east of Abdon Brook; me about 1774, and settled at Barker's

below him John Herrick's where he resided. His son Cyrus inherited the property. Cyrus' son, Nelson Parker, resided at the farm until his death in 1856. His family came into the property by the unsettled condition of the country, as came from the seaboard. In March 1838 Jesse Garcelon, whose descendants have been important and controlling influence in Fremont, and brought a family of six, the son of Rev. Peter Garcelon of the Highland, and came to this country when about ten years of age. He moved into the house Mr. Varineau, where he resided about twelve years, then moved to what has since

John Hodge, who had been sent to recruit in 1775, made his return to Lewiston in 1776, accompanied by his son, John, the first board of selectmen. His immediate vicinity was the "ferry," two years later he built a log cabin near the mouth of the Auguswana. William Mitchell, a tinsmith, was also engaged in lumbering, and also in shipbuilding at Lewiston in 1776, and settled there, taken up by Gen. Thompson's revolutionary army. On his return and with Mitchell took the southwest and still remains in the possession of his descendants.

persons are required by law to choose in the month of April, 1795. The town meeting was at the dwelling-house of Nathan Merrill, town clerk, of April, 1795. At this meeting John Hovey was moderator and Noah Litchfield town clerk. Fins, the only time during the existence of the town, eight years were chosen to fill the board of selectmen, viz., Nathan Merrill, Dan Thompson, Winslow Ames, Litchfield and David Davis.

Clerks.—Eight persons of the town, who different persons have held the office of town viz., Noah Litchfield eight years; Dan Reed three; Winslow Ames one year; Joe Thompson six; Nathan Reynolds one year; William Garecelot.

and the last year, Mr. M. F. Frye was born; G. Phillips, January 1, 1868; E. P. Tobe three years; and John Smith one year.
On Separation.—In 1807 the inhabitants of Lewisburg, West Virginia, voted to separate from Massachusetts, who had voted in favor and against separation. The question was again voted in 1816, and seventy-three votes were in the negative, and eighty-four in the affirmative. The legal separation was effected by a vote of the Legislature on May 12, 1819, to give them their state name as a question. It is expected that the district shall become a separate and independent State, and the terms of separation provided in the Constitution of the state of the district of Maine, from Massachusetts, will prevail, forming the same into a separate and independent State. It is expected that ninety-two were in favor in proportion as there were opposed to it. The bill was adopted, and it was approved. The bill was adopted, and it was approved.

surface and Soil.—The surface is very uneven and com-
bably broken. Along the margin of the river, and in
places extending a considerable distance from

is quiet and the heat insures from it, and is quite healthy, and the heat insures more or less happiness. There is, however, no doubt that the climate is derived from Mr. David Davis, who says that it is the highest mountain in the place. It is a dome-shaped hill, at least 100 feet high, with its base in the valley of the Androogonag, and its peak in the valley of the Androogonag.

Excavations to a considerable extent have been made in the neighborhood with some cause to stir up the interest of the scientific world. A recent excavation of the mountain by Bates College, with a view to the purpose of testing an observatory, has brought to light a number of interesting objects. One of the most remarkable is a large granite boulder which encloses a number of fragments of pottery, and a small quantity of charcoal. The pottery consists of two pieces of a vessel, one of which is decorated with a zig-zag pattern, and the other with a series of concentric circles. The charcoal is of a dark color, and appears to be of a very ancient date. The excavations were conducted under the direction of Dr. George D. Davis, of the University of Maine, and were supervised by Mr. W. H. Davis, of the State Geological Survey.

in the army, and Benjamin Pennington, the son of the former, was settled in Indiana, he soon removed to New York, and there, in 1839, married a short time. After the close of the war he had still service in a struggle.

War of 1812-15.—A large number of the citizens of the county volunteered to serve in the War of 1812, and a company in this and the adjoining towns, left for the vicinity of Lake Chippewa, in January, 1813, and were soon engaged in a battle, suffered a severe loss, and were compelled to retreat toward the Groveland and took part in the retreat of July 2, 1813, when the Grouse and Beaver River were crossed. The leaders of the party were Samuel E. Read, John P. Head, and Captain Wm. L. Brewster. On the 2d of August, 1814, the regiment in this vicinity, then under Capt. Walter R. Blanchard, of this town, was ordered to march to the front, and on the 3d, they went into camp and remained about two

polished, with ceiling varroed and lined in a manner which admirably reflects the dark effect of the wood.

In December, 1859, Mr. Knox tendered his resignation as pastor, to take effect the first of January, 1860, and was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Burgess, who had been an audience, which included representations from the various societies in the community. Mr. Knox was a model citizen, and his removal was a loss to the church. His virtue was the respect, if not the admiration, of the community, and his resignation caused universal regret.

Mr. H. C. Webster, who commenced his pastoral estate early in January, 1860. Under his able efforts the church increased to twenty-five members, and he remained until April, 1861, when he removed to New Haven. On his arrival, April 13, 1860, the members of the church resolved to meet in the schoolroom of the church, and the pastor's house in that town. But during this pastoral the vacancy was more than filled. Mr. Wood closed his labors March 31, 1861, and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Lovell, who was held in high esteem for his earnest efforts and success in promulgating the moral and Christian character of the cause of the slaves, and largely increased and maintained the external interests of the church, and promoted religious societies.

Rev. W. H. Chapman, of First Ward, New York, the third pastor of this church, commenced his labors the third Sabbath in August, 1862, and continued his labors until April, 1863, when he removed.

Rev. E. M. Haynes came from Palermo Mass.; commenced his labors in April, 1863, and closed them May 4, 1873.

The Friends' Baptists.—During his missionary tour in the autumn of 1840, Rev. Benjamin F. Dyer, of New Haven, Conn., the father of Rev. F. W. Dyer, of Lewiston, and preached and baptised for the first time, but did not organize a church. His custom was to receive contributions for the support of the church, and to give the money to the poor. In 1841, he removed to New Durham. But a membership so widely scattered was not easily controlled, and his soon formed sons of his converts, and others, who were interested in the doctrine which he advocated. Notwithstanding however, the defection of some of the members, the number increased to one hundred, and a meeting-house was expedited to organise a church in Lewiston. The organization was effected September 10, 1845, the usual services being held at the residence of Rev. E. P. Hayes, of New Gloucester, who had previously been a member of the church. But little could be learned of the history of this church, as it was not in existence in Lewiston, however, for more than twenty years.

A few months later, in 1846, a large and progressive revival was experienced under the labors of Rev. Jonathan Nash and a new church was organized October 3, 1846, at the residence of Rev. J. D. Dyer, of Franklin Hill—which comprised many members of the First Church, and which finally separated. The church at Frankfort, however, became known as "The Friends' Church," while those who had separated, were known as "Friends of the Truth." At the organization of the new church, Rev. J. D. Dyer, and Rev. Jonathan Nash, who had been the leaders of the former church, were chosen elders. Rev. Jonathan Nash and his wife Littlefield were chosen deacons. This church, however, did not remain long with the First Church, but had no settled minister. Mr. Dyer, however, had no longer success-
lity with the church. It has a number of members, the majority of whom are resident members.

Soon after this church separated, and in connection with the labor of Mr. Franklin Hill, and in consequence of the want of a suitable building, it was decided to construct a house of worship in 1848. The house was completed for several years. It was dedicated December 2, 1850, and located on Main Street, on the north side of Mountain Street, between Franklin and Market Streets, when it was removed to the corner of Main and Franklin Streets, near the present Franklin Square—and occupied by the Main Street Friends' Meeting-house until 1859, when it had a sound existence until about 1849, when, on account of some persons retained their connection with it.

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On the 1st of January, 1850, a series of meetings were held at the New Meeting-house, which were conducted by Rev. Jesus Libby, assisted by Rev. Michael McCallum, Dr. T. E. Thompson, and F. E. Adams. An interesting service was held, and a large number of persons—nearly one hundred—reported. As an immediate result, three hundred, thirty-six were baptised May 24, 1850, and the church was constituted. Rev. Mr. Curtis, and for many years of May a church was organized, consisting of four hundred members. Rev. Moses H. Miller, Rev. James Libby, and Rev. Michael McCallum, were the original organization. Additions were continually made to the church, and during the months of May and June fifteen additional members were added, making the total number of the new church (October 2, 1853) the change of the meeting-houses from its original location, the old building being now occupied by T. B. Thompson, as an agricultural warehouse.

Here the church was situated for nearly ten years before that time the church and society began to feel the question of the erection of a new house of worship. The plan of a new building was submitted for the new place. A stock company was incorporated, with capital \$10,000, consisting of one hundred shares, and the work was commenced in 1858. The house, corner of Main and State Streets, was completed in 1859, Rev. Uriah Balkan, pastor, having dedicated January 14, 1859, by the pastor Rev. J. S. Burgess, and by general agreement. It cost \$20,000, and a suitable organ was provided.

Rev. James Libby, who had been connected with the First Church for sometime, became pastor of the church in 1860, and remained until April, 1861, when he was dismissed and became connected with the First Church. In April, 1863, he was again admitted, and continued until February, 1864. Mr. Libby was a sound and zealous speaker, and under his ministrations the usual prosperity was experienced. He died in October, 1865, aged 57.

Rev. David Jackson, of New Hampshire, became pastor of the church in November, 1864, and remained until De-

cember, 1862. Mr. Jackson is remembered as a very genial man, and an interesting and instructive preacher. In April, 1863, Rev. W. H. Morris, of Farmington, became pastor and remained until August, 1864, when he removed to New Haven, Conn.

Rev. J. S. Burgess became connected with the church in October, 1864, and remained the pastor until October, 1865, when he removed to New Haven, Conn.

This was the most successful pastoral, more than four hundred having connected themselves with Mr. Burgess's charge. Mr. Burgess's resignation caused universal regret.

Mr. J. A. Lovell, then a teacher in the Union State Seminary, supplied the pulpit as early as December, 1860, and in March following the church applied to the pastor and meeting for his services. He accepted, and remained until the church was dedicated on June 1, 1861, and closed his labors January 1st, 1862. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Root, of Providence, R. I., the present pastor, June 1, 1862.

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The Pine Street Free Baptist.—consisting of fifty-two members, who dwelt around Main Street, Pine Street, and Franklin Street, and numbered 150 in 1850. The pastor was Rev. C. R. Chancy, D. D., Prof. F. W. Hayes of Bates College, and Rev. J. A. Lovell, of Main Street, who had completed the lot of their house of worship in 1859. This edifice is located on Pine, corner of Black and Franklin Streets, and is a substantial stone building.

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Congregationalists—The Lewiston First Church.—The Lewiston First Congregational Church now High Street, was organized in 1830, Rev. W. H. Chapman, of New Haven, Conn., the first pastor, Rev. F. W. Dyer, of Lewiston, and preached and baptised for the first time, but did not organize a church. His custom was to receive contributions for the support of the church, and to give the money to the poor. In 1831, he removed to New Durham. But a membership so widely scattered was not easily controlled, and his soon formed sons of his converts, and others, who were interested in the doctrine which he advocated. Notwithstanding however, the defection of some of the members, the number increased to one hundred, and a meeting-house was erected to organise a church in Lewiston. The organization was effected September 10, 1835, the usual services being held at the residence of Rev. J. D. Dyer, of Franklin Hill—which comprised many members of the First Church, and which finally separated. The church at Frankfort, however, became known as "The Friends' Church," while those who had separated, were known as "Friends of the Truth."

The importance as well as the beauty of a church on the "east side of the river" became more apparent to the members of the church, and a meeting-house was erected to perfect its organisation. A petition was directed to the church-builders, in which they were requested to furnish a suitable room for the new church to perfect its organisation.

This petition was signed by Rev. A. Redding and thirty other clergymen, and the church-builders responded to the church at a "regular meeting" held in the church, and the petitioners were dimissed to form a local church. The church was dedicated on October 1, 1836, Rev. J. D. Dyer, and the services were conducted by the pastor and a deacon.

Rev. Mr. Dyer, and his wife, Rev. Mrs. Dyer, were the first pastor and wife of the new church, and remained until April, 1837, when he removed to the First Congregational Church, of Auburn, and his wife followed him.

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which a public school is annually taught from four to six months. In addition to these common or district schools, two hundred dollars are expended annually for the support of a grammar or high school, which is paid from the income of the school fund obtained from the sale of lands reserved for this purpose in the original grant of the township. The school is kept alternately in different sections of the town, to distribute its benefits as equally as may be to all.

Tarney, of Slaton, visited the settlers and preached several times to them, and baptized Asa and Eliza, children of Israel Haskell, and in 1770 he made them a visit and baptized William Bradford, an adult son of John Bradford, and his wife, Mary, and their sons, Jacob and Bayldon, Hannah Merrill and Edward Blake. The first movement by the settlers indicating a religious organization was made this year, as will appear by the following extract from a paper dated Silverster, July 11, 1771, addressed to Charles and John Williams, Jacobs and Daniel Sargent, John Morris, and John Wm. Bradford, "where whose names are hereinunder subscribed, inhabitants of the Plantation of Silverster, or preparing to settle there, apprehending ourselves called

of us into the church of God; admitting the world to be in a condition to be lost in a most execrable way & that all manner of men are of great unworthiness to be so highly favored of God as to be admitted into communion with him, and humbly relying upon the grace of God to make us fit vessels who humbly and sincerely seek them, and of which we acknowledge ourselves to stand in the greatest necessity; therefore I desire to speak with you again, and would choose the things that please God. We declare our Session's hold that the Scriptures are the highest word of God, to the greatest dearest of which we are bound to give our assent, and to conform with all diligence and good conscience our tempers and our lives to the excellent commandments and precepts of the gospel of Christ. We do further declare that when we thus oblige ourselves to take a handfuls care of the religious Christian education of the children whom God has given us, we do it with a view to have them hereafter, as we do, dying to the law of the everlasting covenant for the portion of our many errors, and praying that the great Lord, who is the great Shepherd, would prepare a place for us in his fold, and that we may be working as we shall be well pleased to bring him; to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen.

The following anecdote is related of Mr. Turner. When he was about to commence his labors as chaplain on Castle William in Boston Harbor, where public convicts were confined, he expressed to his friend, Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, some fears that he might not succeed with that class of people, to which Mr. Hitchcock replied: On evil hindrance step to conversion, and you will find your whole congregation already converted.

For two years after Mr. Towne's second visit to the plantation the settlers were not favored with preaching except from Rev. Mr. Brown, of Westbrook, and Rev. Mr. Nash, of Gray, each of whom spent a few Sabbaths with them. But the proprietors having stipulated as a condition to the original grant of the township that they would settle a learned Protestant minister in the town within a specified time felt anxious to fulfill that obligation; therefore, at their meeting on the 9th of March, 1770, they voted that they would pay one-half of

the country. Not many years after, however, he assumed the name of Mr. Stickland, and his movement was afterwards approved by the church. In 1850 he removed to New York, where he resided until his death in 1870. He was a man of great energy and ability, and had a large following. Six years after the settlement of Mr. Stickland in New York, the first regular meeting of the "Young People's Union" took place in New York; and at that time a town was a sufficient field for its operations. The meetings were held in local houses to which parish members had been invited to witness the services of the church. In 1852, however, Mr. Stickland was sent to Europe to study the methods of religious work abroad, and while there he met Mr. George Muller, who had founded a school for boys in Bristol. Mr. Muller had organized a society for the promotion of benevolence among the young people of England, and Mr. Stickland was so impressed by the work of this society that he determined to establish a similar organization in America. He returned to New York in 1854, and began to work for the establishment of a similar society. In less than two years more than one hundred and the adherents of the "Young People's Union" had increased to nearly three thousand. The meetings were held in the parishes of each town, and the members were required to contribute a portion of their salary, or a reasonable proportion of such salary, to the support of the society.

In Strickland's friends continued to diminish by death and removals, so that in 1795 it was thought advisable to solicit the advice of an ecclesiastical council which met at the house of Mr. Strickland, and advised that Mr. Strickland continue in pastoral charge of the church for another year. At the expiration of the year, however, his services were no longer acceptable, and the church having ascertained that another council would be necessary in May, 1799, held a church and parochial meeting. As the first settled minister in the town he deserved, and did receive, a goodly sum of fees, lots of hand-made articles in the original spirit of thanksgiving; these were loted off, 132, 148, and 252. The first is now occupied by Col. H. C. Smith, and the second by Capt. S. H. Smith.

For several years after the division of Mr. Strickland's church, it was maintained; and the town being without a minister, compelled to go to the neighboring town for services. In 1842, however, in substitution of it, to the Court of Sessions in the fall of that year, for neglecting to provide themselves with a public teacher of piety, morality, and religion. The town by this time had become so populous, that they were pleased that they were unwilling to comply, and asked the court to excuse them to comply with the law. For a time, the Rev. Mr. Strickland, who still resided in town, and the Rev. Chas. H. Miller, who had recently removed from town, employed a portion of the time. Meantime the parsonage was sold to Mr. Taylor, but the church refused to move. The church after having been destitute of a pastor six years, employed the Rev. Amos Austin Smith

er of weeks, and Smith by a concurrent vote of the church and parish settled an unbalanced bill May 23, 1894. He had agreed between Mr. Smith and the people when two-thirds of the voters at a legal meeting resolved that his demand was reasonable, that he should be allowed to vote for his dismission, but he would not be allowed to vote for his dismission, unless it was finally agreed that his dismission take place on the 17th of October, of that year, that thus the church and parish were destitute of minister, (but occasionally supplied by ministers).

commenced his labours with them, and was settled
in the parish of parish and church, and ordained
April 24, 1810, and continued their pastor till May
4, 1811, when he accepted Mr. Gandy, the society
of Friends, and removed to Liverpool. He was
followed by Dr. Eddy, W. L. James, John Daud, Samuel Bowler,
Higgin, S. Fowler, F. B. Manswell, J. W. Dickinson,
and others.

—Since the incorporation of the town, Eliza
Potter, an itinerant preacher of this denomination,
as laboring to found churches of his religious order
in towns of Buckfield and Hebron, visited and preached

town had been divided into three or four parishes. In 1810, however, the people of the town organized a "Presbyterian Society." It embraced among its members then twenty of the citizens of this town, whose names appear to be the names of the earliest settlers of the parish, as they resided in the territory of the Congregational church in which they lived. Elder Leonard, of New York, was sent to the town, and remained two weeks, and while there, a meeting was quite a revival in town, some of the converts were received with the Congregational church, others being Baptists. The next spring another meeting was organized in town, the members residing there, who were to go on preaching as a part of the ministry. Elder of Marion, of New York, was sent to the town. For many years, the other Sabbath schools they attended the Congregational meetings except as they had occasional practical meetings. In 1818, however, they organized a church, and the first Baptist church was organized, consisting of eight males and fifteen females. The names of the original members were—Hart, Johnson, of Cheshire, Webster, Hebron, Blackbird, Blunt, Canton, Leeds, and —who brought letters of communion and recommendation from the First Baptist Church of New Haven.

from the various churches to which they were held. Nathan Collier's large family was present for the purpose. Elder Nathan Nutt presided as master of the right hand of fellowship. After exhibited the propriety and necessity of officers elected, and advised the church to choose deacons. The church then made choice of Nathan Cole and A. Merrill for these offices. The deacons were set apart by laying on of hands by the elders. Charles Barlow presented to them the right hand badge. Elder Nutt handed up to them the right hand badge.

—Elder Norton addressed them on the importance and duties of their office, and the services were closed with prayer by Elder Palmer, and singing. Since this church had been supplied by Elders A. C. Miller, W. D. Grant, J. Houghton, E. Coy, J. A. N. Butler, C. Ayer, Mr. Hill, H. B. Marshall, J. R. Richardson, and I. Record.

Methodist.—The first person of this denomination to preach in town was Rev. Thomas Barnes—a native of New England—but a resident of Poland in this State. Mr.

commenced preaching in town as early as 1801, continued to preach here occasionally till near the time of his death. In 1812 a society was organized by the name of the "Society of Friends." This society had no settled minister for many years, but had occasional preaching by Reverends Thomas Isaac Root, Sebastian Streeter, Jabez Woodman, Dr. Cobell, and William A. Brew. In 1827 Rev. Bates commenced preaching here regularly, and remained till 1832, when he removed to New Haven, Conn., where he died in 1852. Mr. Bates was the continual pastor of this society until 1832. In the fall, to wit, Nov. 1832, a church was organized at ten miles and three-quarters from town. At the ter-

Clark for a grist-mill, Benjamin B. Knapp for a saw-mill, and John C. French for a factory of boxes and carriages, and D. F. Franklin for the manufacture of wooden goods. The next year he sold his interest in the mill to W. H. Williams and James Bradford, General Turnersville Jones. The grist-mill was soon after burned, and the partners sold it to J. C. French, who has been in successful operation many years. Now a new name is given to denote where these mills once stood, and it is called French's Mills. It is now occupied for years. In 1805 Benjamin Atcheson built a grist-mill on the privilege near the mouth of the same stream, and it is still in operation. It is now owned and improved by Cyrus French and planing boards, glue-blocks & Co., for saving lumber. The mill is driven by a water-wheel and grinding stones. There is a good grist-mill on the stream at what is known as Chase's mills, which were built by George Chase, and were later owned by Isaac Chase, and his family for tilling ground and wheel-hoops made by Harlow & Co. The mill was sold to W. H. Williams, and then to A. Turner, and Moses Smith. The first mill at or near on the same stream was built in 1806 by John C. French, and was sold to W. H. Williams. Soon thereafter he became possessor of the whole which he occupied many years. It is now occupied by W. H. Williams, and his sons, Cyrus French, Charles, and other short lumber, & A. French, who make planing boards, staves, and other short lumber.

carding wool, and E. Failler & Co. for the manufac-
turing. In 1817 Edward Blake and Stephen
built a saw and shingle mill on the outlet of
the lake, and in 1820 a tannery.

for the settlemen^ts—had been called a meeting at which a house not less than 35 feet square,²⁰ with a broad board and cist planked the walls, to finish the windows—frames, glass, & window-panes, were to be provided by those who were to become the sole proprietors. It was located on the "Upper Hill," West Bradford, between John Jacob Philips and Andrew Dyer, and was situated on the hill-water; Israel Smith, Lazarus Smith, James Laire, Bennett Pomphrey, Richard Dyer, Benjamin Conant, Paul Lowell, and others, were present, in all, in the audience; continental; Jacob Bradford served as master of ceremonies; Captain Baylies captured a navy; Abner Thayer on Castle William, Boston Harbor; Elizur Fisher in Washington's life-guard;

on April 15, 1813, when the Congregationalists so
met at the schoolhouse, and it was voted that they should be held their meetings till 1815, when it was
first held. When they were held they occupied the
first floor of the schoolhouse, which the State Sup-
erintendent had built. They were held several years.
They then sold
and built the one of the village where they
Meeting-House.—This was erected in 1825 by
soil and labor at Turner's, and it was
built and dedicated by that denomination,
which had been the largest congregation in town,
and contained a large number of members, principally
of either rebuilt, and now comprise
the houses of public worship in rural towns
in the vicinity of the village.
Meeting-House.—The first house of this denomination
was built in 1825 on the lower street near Asa
Hill's, and was dedicated on the 1st of October of
that year. It was a small building, and the
meeting-houses of the village more central
and commodious.
The meeting-houses of this denomination
are, as we have them, in the same condition
as those of this denomination in that town,
but as they have no settled minister at

was a portion of the time he was a student at the medical college. His first physician in Boston was Dr. Daniel Child, who came from Woburn, Mass., and he is reported to have been shifted to Boston especially in cases of disease of the heart. He died in 1823 at the age of 50 years. Dr. Luther Cary, who came from Bridgeport, Conn., succeeded him. He died in 1828 at the age of 54 years. Dr. John C. Jones, who was a member of the medical society of New Haven, died in 1845. He was several times elected to the medical society of Middletown, and in 1840 he was chosen president. He died in 1850 at the age of 65 years.

the most important of those points he made was that of Oxford, which he said was established in 1806, and located in the north parish, where the town of Oxford now stands. He was frequently asked to name one of the towns in 1822 represented the town in the legislature, and he always named Oxford. He had an extended history of the town, to which he added many items of information, but he did not say that he had ever been there. He said he had never been to the state of New Hampshire, but he had been to the state of Maine, and had one taken prisoner. It was of unbolted magazine cartridges, and he said that he had no information of who had taken them. He said that he had been to the state of Maine, and had no information of the whole country at the time. There had been some difficulty over the boundary of Maine, and dispute as to the location of the state line between the state of Maine and the state of New Brunswick. In 1839 the crisis came, and Mr. Bayard McAllister, attorney and land agent of Maine, over the Maine side, and carried his case to Frederic on a horse sled. The news

atches of the early settlers are interesting; of this work will nominate their interests, and the names of the children, the names of the children, their bachelors, the names of the women whom each child married, if ever married; contracts between the sizes of families and the size of the land they were given, as physician, none of whom were included in the list, except Dr. Philip Brodhead, who came with his wife and family, and practiced medicine, and continued to practice away in 1860, aged 72.

Bettelton.—In the contest to put down the rebellion, Bettelton furnished 310 men, paying them an aggregate bounty of \$10,000, and the amount of supplies.

population was at its peak during the past half century. Job Prince, the publisher, has remained here since 1870. He is a man of great energy. He was born in Buxton in March, 1846, for an education he was limited to a few months in a school at Buxton. In the war of 1812 he served a short time as a militiaman. In May, 1815, he became a member of the 1st Battalion of the 6th division with rank of major, began life on a farm. Farther where he resided he did not remain long, having been farming. As evidence of the which it has been held by his fellow citizens that he was one of the most popular town officers; was for many years a member of the ministerial and grammar school societies; president of the State; member of both branches of the executive council; president of the State; member of the legislative assembly; a member of the provincial justice since 1852, and for last 34 years a member of the legislative assembly. His name is well known throughout the country. He is a man of trust and decidedness, has been successful in his business ventures. He is a man of many causes, and is often a champion in protecting the poor and sick, and in the cause of justice.

John Andrew was the first trader in Keene, having established a store in 1812, in a pair of saddlebills for several months. He, with his brother Sam, lived on the farm now occupied by Lewis Rogers on the Lower Street, and formerly known as the Chapman farm. They were successful and increased their stock in trade that the old saddlebills were soon too small for them.

John Jones, who died in 1792, opened a store on the "Upper Street," and traded there seven years till 1800, when he sold and moved to the village of Bradford. The first full-milling was built at Bradford village and owned by John Jones, and the first and only pottery was established by him in 1803. The pottery house was built in 1831 and located where it is at present, a service court. Many vessels were held in competition with those made in England and were selected. The first glass was brought into town by Daniel Staples, who brought seven bushels of seed in the ship out of Liverpool.

Amiel Jones was drowned in Tregony River, at



